ANGES BEST IN THE
EATERS WORLD
nge. The Boston Heater.

We guarantee them to give perfect satisfaction in every particular and to be positively unequaled for economy, durability and general convenience. ales are double those of any manufacturer y decided merit could accomplish this result. BY OUR AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

CE CO, 32 to 38 Union St., BOSTON. 86 Lake Street, - CHICAGO.
riptive Circulars sent free.

NIAGARA and all old and new varieties. Extra Quality. Warranted true. Low-est rates. Introduces of the new Black Grape
VINES
EATON. scriptive Catalogue Free. T. S. HUBBARD CO., FREDONIA, N.Y.

DY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest apest. Relief is immediate. A cure is d in the Head it has no equal.
TARRH
nt, of which a small particle is applied Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent s. E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

NINE
It is a fact that, in this climate almost everybody has use for a good and reliable cough remedy some time, and it is very true, that not every one
MEN
out of ten secure the safest and best cough remedy when they are in need, and therefore the cough in some cases becomes chronic and consumption is the consequence. The remedy which checks the cough soonest, may not be the best
AND
safest, but surely the remedy which cleanses and heals the membrane, curing the cough by removing the cause is the proper one to use and men,
WOMEN
and children should seek that remedy which has been found by experience to do this effectually, and do it with
OUT
leaving behind a condition
OF
health which is far from good.
10
to one this will be the case with the use of cough syrups stuffed with opiates, and dangerous drugs. Cure your
COUGH
therefore with Syrup Pix Liquida Compound, as clean, nice and wholesome as honey and as safe as anything can be.
It removes the cause of the cough, and secures the best of health—good health. You can buy it of dealers everywhere for 50 cents. Green and yellow seal is a guarantee of genuineness.
Auburn Drug and Chemical Co.,
AUBURN, MAINE.

STATEMENT OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INS. COMP'Y,
Of Philadelphia.

ASSETS, DEC. 31, 1889.

Real Estate owned by the Company, unincumbered	$159,500 00
Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens)	467,570 00
Stocks and bonds owned by the Company, market value	2,004,600 50
Loans secured by pledge of collaterals	470,925 00
Cash in the Company's principal office and in bank	77,123 74
Interest due and accrued	9,669 13
Premiums in due course of collection	148,167 47
Aggregate of all the admitted assets of the Company at their actual value	3,329,955 81

LIABILITIES, DEC. 31, 1889.

Net amount of unpaid losses and claims	$48,086 08
Amount required to safely re-insure all outstanding risks	1,436,053 07
Total amount of liabilities, except capital stock and surplus	1,514,111 15
Capital actually paid up in cash	400,000 00
Surplus beyond capital	1,415,844 66
Aggregate amount of liabilities including net surplus	3,329,955 81

SCULL & BRADLEY, Managers.
GIDEON SCULL. FRED'K BRADLEY. GEO P. FIELD.
MACOMBER, FARR & CO., Agents, Allen's Block, Augusta. 3m44

Statement United States Branch
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Liverpool, Eng.

ASSETS, DEC. 31, 1889.

Real estate owned by the Company unincumbered	$1,518,200 10
Stocks and bonds owned by the Company, market value	2,797,515 00
Loans secured by collaterals	50,000 00
Cash in the Company's principal office and in bank	222,572 09
Interest due and accrued	39,000 00
Premiums in the course of collection	426,397 68
Other property	17,143 97
Aggregate of all the admitted assets of the Company at their actual value	5,466,735 97

LIABILITIES, DEC. 31, 1889.

Net amount of unpaid losses and claims	$317,891 16
Amount required to safely re-insure all outstanding risks	2,700,107 77
All other demands against the Company, including commissions, etc.	205,112 49
Total amount of liabilities, except capital stock and net surplus	3,223,101 42
Surplus beyond capital and liabilities	2,243,634 55
Aggregate amount of liabilities including net surplus	5,466,735 97

SCULL & BRADLEY Managers,
GIDEON SCULL. FRED'K BRADLEY. GEO. P. FIELD.
MACOMBER, FARR & CO., Agents, Allen's Block, Augusta. 3m44

FOR SALE!
Farming lands, farms, village lots, houses and lots, city lots, stores and city houses and lots.
E. W. WHITEHOUSE.
January 10, 1890. 1y10

Administrator's Sale.

The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Mary Ann Weeks late of Augusta, deceased, by virtue of license from the Hon. Henry S. Webster, Judge of Probate for Kennebec County, will sell at Public Auction on the premises hereinafter mentioned, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, October 15th, 1890, the tract of land with the buildings thereon, situated in Augusta, on the "Townsend Road", so called, containing 30 acres, more or less, and being the same known as the Laban L. Woods place, as conveyed to said Mary Ann Woods, by Isaac N. Farnsworth, Administrator of the Estate of Lambert L. Wood, deceased, by deed dated October 18, 1888. Terms cash. ALBERT J. BURNS, Administrator.
September 5th, 1890. 3m44

Notice of Foreclosure.

Whereas, on the twenty-ninth day of August, 1886, by deed recorded in Book 373, Page 179, of Kennebec Registry, Alvin C. Kimball of Vienna, conveyed to me in mortgage a certain parcel of land situated in said Vienna, bounded on the north by the county line which separates Nor Shores from Vienna, on the east by the county road and the farm of the late Stewart Kimball, on the south by Frank G. Bachelder and farm of the late Stewart Kimball, on the west by Noah Berry and Joseph Kimball; and called the Tibbetts lot. Now therefore, the condition of said mortgage having been broken, I claim a foreclosure of the same, by reason of breach of condition. CALVIN HOPKINS.
Sept. 2, 1890. 3m44

Notice of Foreclosure.

Whereas, on the sixteenth day of February, 1877, by deed recorded in Book 313, Page 370, of Kennebec Registry, Henry S. Robinson of Mt. Vernon conveyed to me in mortgage a certain parcel of real estate situated in said Mt. Vernon, near the Town House, and described as the homestead of said Henry S. Robinson, excepting the oil joined to the southwest corner of the dwelling house and the land on which it stands, the privilege of drawing water from the well and a carriage way from the highway to said premises, the conditions of which deed is broken, and for reason thereof I claim a foreclosure of the same.
Sept. 5, 1890. 3m44 CALVIN HOPKINS.

Commissioners' Notice.

The undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Judge of Probate for Kennebec County, to receive and examine the claims of creditors against the estate of MARILLA BRIDGET, late of Wayne, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the 26th day of August, 1890, are allowed for said creditors to present and prove their claims, and that they will be in session for the purpose of receiving said claims and proof, at the dwelling of W. H. Burgess in Wayne, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of the first Saturday in the 6th day of September, and on Thursday the 26th day of February next.
W. H. BURGESS, } Commissioners.
3m44 SEWALL PETTINGILL, }

AGENTS wanted. Liberal Salary paid. At home or to travel. 7 outfit free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

THE MAINE FARMER,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
BADGER & MANLEY,
OFFICE: WILLIAMS BLOCK, WATER STREET,
Within two doors of the Bridge.

TERMS:
$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
FREE OF POSTAGE.
If Not Paid Within the Year, $2.50 will be Charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
For one inch space, $1.50 for three insertions, and seventy-two cents for each subsequent insertion. Special Notices, $2.00 per inch for each insertion. All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.

TRAVELING AGENTS:
C. S. AYER, J. W. KELLOGG.

Maine Farmer.

BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors. "OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN." TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

VOL. LVIII. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1890. NO. 47.

Fairs to Occur.

Buxton and Hollis Fair—Oct. 16, 17 and 18.
Franklin County Agricultural Society—At Franklin Park, Farmington, Sept. 30th, Oct. 1st and 2d.
North Waldo Agricultural Society—At Trotting Park, in Unity, Oct. 1st and 2d.
Orrington Agricultural Society—At Town Hall, Orrington, Sept. 30th, Oct. 1st and 2d.
Penobscot and Aroostook Agricultural Society—At Patten, Oct. 1st, 2d and 3d.
South Kennebec Agricultural Society—At South Windsor, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st and 2d.
Sagadahoc Agricultural and Horticultural Society—At Topsham, Oct 14th, 15th and 16th.
West Penobscot Agricultural Society—At Exeter, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st and 2d.
Western Piscataquis Agricultural and Horticultural Fair and Cattle Show—At Monson, October 1st and 2d.

The Turner butter factory had thirty tons of June butter in its cooler on August 1st, and at this date all has been sold. The price received was eighteen to twenty cents a pound.

Prof. H. E. Stockbridge, a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and a son of Hon. Levi Stockbridge of Amherst, and formerly professor of chemistry at the Imperial college of agriculture at Sapporo, Japan, has accepted the presidency of the agricultural college at North Dakota.

The Leavenworth, Kansas, *Star* says: A resident offers to bet any money that he can walk all the way to Junction City (120 miles) without taking his feet off mortgaged land except when crossing a public way. Why should a New England man want to settle in Kansas?

A native of this State now on a business trip to Dakota, writes that he has seen enough of Dakota farming. A gentleman with whom he had just had an interview had three hundred and fifty acres under the plow this year and did not harvest a cent's worth of anything on account of the drought. Only irrigation can make Dakota farming reliable.

An old native of Maine who has long resided West, but who has been spending a few months in his old State, writes to a friend on his return: "I am pleased to say that my tour through Maine has been associated with all that is good in human nature, and I am beginning to understand how many of our representative men and women have sprung from the plow-furrows and hearthstones of the Pine Tree State. Truly it is not to be wondered at that these grand old hills and mountains have inspired lofty aspirations."

The officers of the Sagadahoc Agricultural Society are putting forth every effort to make their coming fair the model one of the year. The stock is to be judged the second day of the fair in rings, with the work made an object lesson of instruction to all interested. A scale of points is to be used, and the score given, explained as the work goes on. Men qualified for the work will be secured for judges. It is also the purpose to have the fair clean from all objectionable features. G. M. Gowell is President, and I. E. Mallett, Secretary.

We see it stated that the general manager of the Maine Central Railroad has suggested to the officers of the State Society that the annual fair be held in August, in order to catch the patronage of the summer visitors. This earlier date would hardly meet the wants of the agriculture of the State, and as an exhibition is the prime factor in the problem, it is necessary that the necessities in this direction be catered to first of all. The date of late fixed upon is quite early enough for the interests of agriculture. Give us fair weather and the attendance will be all that can be desired, whether the summer visitors are with us or not, and fair weather is quite as probable in September as in August.

It is a custom in England which cannot be without its good effect for the participants in any important public measure to join publicly in an invocation to the Supreme Ruler, always with a decorum and reverence in the highest degree appropriate and impressive. In "The Mark Lane Express" report of the agricultural show at Plymouth we read: "There was, as usual, divine service in the showyard on Sunday morning. The ceremony took place under a large marquee, nearly filled by the congregation, which included many of the nobility and the Mayor and Mayoress. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Exeter, from Jeremiah xvii, 7, 8—'Blessed is the man that trusteth in the Lord, whose hope is in the Lord, for he shall be as a tree planted by the waters.' He addressed his hearers as "My fellow-workmen;" said he knew no higher dignity than that of a laborer; and as one himself during six times seven years, he spoke to them in the Master's name.

The State College and the Congressional Grant.

Immediately following its passage, the *Farmer* published the full text of the bill granting further aid to the State Land-grant Colleges, and a purpose to call public attention to the magnitude of this endowment, and its great importance to our State College, has been crowded out up to the present time by the pressure of State Fair and other cattle show matter upon our columns. The bill passed by Congress gives our college at Orono the sum of $15,000 for the year ending June 30, 1890, and annually thereafter this endowment is increased by $1000, until it shall have reached $25,000, where it remains a fixed endowment. Thus there are $15,000 now due the institution, and in a few months there will be $16,000 more, making $31,000 coming to the college the present year, and finally the full $25,000 a year. When we remember the early poverty of the institution, and the struggles it has had to go through in order to maintain an existence, and carry on the highly efficient work which has been accomplished, these brighter prospects seem almost too good to be believed.

The available funds for educational work have heretofore been only about $10,000 yearly. Three years ago the national government provided $15,000 a year for the experimental department, a sum much larger than the expenditures in the entire educational work of the institution. Now comes this magnificent endowment for the educational department, which added to that already available from the permanent fund, will swell its immediate resources to $25,000 a year, and soon to reach $33,000, or four times as much as the income from its present permanent fund. Surely this is sufficient cause for great rejoicing on the part of the friends of the institution, and the friends of education everywhere. This college, heretofore running the gauntlet of opposition, receiving the kicks, cuffs and threats of legislators, thus jumps to the fullest independence, and richly provided with the means to do a great educational work. Will it do this work? The act granting this money provides that it *shall be applied only to instruction in agriculture, and other industrial education*, including the English language, and facilities for such instruction.

Now, the farmers of the State have a grave responsibility in this work, and it is already upon them. It is for them to *see to it that agriculture gets the full benefit of this magnificent grant to which it is entitled, and for which it was designed.* We have a college of agriculture to which the farmers of the State have been giving freely and liberally of their money for the benefit of the industry in which they are engaged. But there is no hiding the fact, however much it has been tried, that agriculture has realized comparatively little benefit from it thus far. The institution has not been equal to the work of either comprehending or reaching the wants of the industry, for which first of all it was given as existence. The Freshman classes of twenty, thirty and forty have turned over one, two, and possibly three to the Course in Agriculture. The last number of the *Chaff* states that the class of '93 has assigned seventeen to the Engineering Department, and one to *agriculture*. Only three of the eight trustees of the institution have any relation to agriculture. Two of the three appointed by Governor Burleigh are lawyers. So it is easily seen the situation is not improving, and the subordinate position of agriculture is not likely to change for the better without an influence outside of that which is now controlling its work.

The farmers must come forward in advocacy of their wants, if they would secure their rights from this liberal grant. There is no time to lose. The first fifteen thousand dollars is already payable. No doubt the scheme for its expenditure is already being drawn by the Faculty of the institution, and of course it will be after their ideas, if none other are put forth by those who should be the recipients of its benefits. We want a *School of Agriculture* in its purest and fullest application. The industry is entitled to this; the act comprehends this, and furnishes the money for it. Embraced in this should be a school for dairy instruction, which the *Farmer* has been long advocating, and a department of horticulture, each open to both sexes alike. There are many farmer boys in the State who desire to round off their schooling with a course in agriculture, who have not the means, nor can they give the time for a full four years' college course, as now arranged at Orono. The management there have entirely ignored the wants of this great class of farmers' boys—the very ones who intend to remain on the farm and occupy the land. This school of agriculture should be arranged to meet this want. Now is the opportunity. The State Board of Agriculture was a powerful influence in aid of the establishment of the college as an independent institution. The State Grange has done much in developing a support of the college among the people of the State. Both these organizations can now do further good work by taking measures towards securing this far greater grant of the government to the interests of the farm. The duty is upon them to take prompt measures to that end. Let's have a school of agriculture.

The Crops.

The brief, crisp and pointed letters of our correspondents, practically covering the entire State, published in this issue, give the sum total of farming operations in Maine, for the year. The hay crop—which easily maintains its place, as the leading crop—was large even for an abundant year, and it was gathered in splendid condition. Low prices for this commodity rule at the present time. Another large yield was in the potato crop, but the continuous damp and "muggy" weather caused wholesale rotting of the tubers, whether dug or undug. Beans that had been pulled, shared the same fate. Both of these commodities that are rescued from the general ruin, will bring large prices. The grain crop was light and late, and much of it was ruined by the long continued rains. Yellow corn—of which a considerable breadth was planted—ripened well, and as far as we can learn, escaped any destructive frost. Of sweet corn, there is a fair crop, and most of the factories have been in operation. There has been a fair yield of garden vegetables. Apples are a dismal failure. Pasturage has been all that could be desired, and as a consequence, stock goes to the barn and into winter quarters in good condition. We confess that we have published in the past more cheerful autumnal crop reports, when brighter skies overarched the patient tiller of the soil. But while the outlook may not be as encouraging as we could wish, the farmers of Maine have not lost heart. To use the words of one of our hopeful correspondents, "notwithstanding a hard season, our courage is good, and we expect to come out all right next spring, ready to renew the battle."

Black Knot.

Is there any remedy for Black Knot on Plum trees? I have some scores of dozen, this is the third year in bearing and lots of plums on them, but they are completely loaded with knots. Would a new top come out, if the trees were sawed off in the spring about the time the sap starts? Will you please give me some light on the subject?
S. S. M.

Bath.

If trees are badly affected with black knot it is as well to cut them out of the way and plant young trees. When the knot first begins to make its appearance, its advance can be stayed in a measure, perhaps, by local treatment. See remarks on this matter in last week's issue, by the Pomologist to the Department of Agriculture.

In a lecture on diseases of fruit trees before our State Pomological Society, two years ago, at Damariscotta, by Prof. Maynard of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, gave the following directions for the treatment of this disease, claiming it an effectual remedy:

Just as soon as the first indications of the disease—the first rising of the bark—appears, apply the diseased part a mixture of linseed oil, turpentine and kerosene oil. Much care must be used that the application does not spread over the bark, for if it does it will destroy the branch. Two or three applications should be made at intervals. The disease usually makes its appearance early in June, and sometimes later on.

Removing the main branches, after the tree is badly affected, for the purpose of throwing out a new top, is not usually successful.

Our Winter's Campaign

The busy season is nearly over and the lengthening evenings offer the desired opportunity for patrons to take up the work of the regular sessions of the Grange. Now is a fitting time to ask what shall that work be? It will not do to drift, neither is it profitable to trust to the inspiration of the season. The next six months should be fruitful to the order, and the amount of good work possible can hardly be appreciated. One fact presses continually upon the attention of those who watch the drift of the order, and that is, that where there are questionings as to the worth of the organization, where there is indifference in relation to attending the sessions, that Grange is dying of starvation. Wherever patrons are at work, alive and in earnest, these doubts and questionings do not find lodgment. This being true, the lesson is obvious. The Grange is the place for active work, looking to the improvement of the farm, and the elevation of the home life. To accomplish this end, there is a call for application on the part of each and every patron. There can be no drones in the hive if the greatest amount of honey is to be stored, so there can be no drones in the Grange, if the best work and greatest improvement are to be secured. Now is the time for preparation. To outline the campaign for the next six months, so that it will be fruitful to each member is no slight task, but nothing else should satisfy. In no other way can the Grange fill the place for which it was intended. Only by this regular, constant work, can the attendance and attention of the members be secured. By no other course can an advance be made. The character of the work of the sessions will determine the question of growth. Each Grange has the power within itself to make material advancement, before the busy season opens another spring. Numbers do not necessarily indicate strength. The call of the hour is for more zeal and earnestness, and a better appreciation of the opportunities of organization. The great questions which have just been touched the past year, call for earnest discussion. The one great fact is still before us, that while patrons are free to resolve, and prompt to petition, they are not ready to act. Never has there been such an opportunity for the order to do its work as this year, and never has there been more apathy on the part of those who should be alive. If the legislation of the coming winter is in line with that of past sessions, the responsibility must rest upon those who have failed to attend their respective primaries and made their power felt in the nominations. In order for the results, there must be united action.

Here is a fruitful field for labor. Outside this there are other questions calling for combined action. The great question of transportation is very soon to claim the attention of the public, and here, as elsewhere, patrons are personally interested. Will they make that interest manifest? If so, they will thoroughly discuss the question in all its bearings, and arouse an interest which will incite to action. The moral side of the temperance question cannot be ignored by the order. The evils of the drink traffic must be kept before the younger patrons, that they be strengthened against the hour of temptation. The currents setting so strongly towards legislative amendments and official enforcement of the laws, must be turned about, and the great truth of personal responsibility made prominent, while over and above this is the fact that the moral sentiment of the individual is the great controlling power in society, as in the courts of justice. Not only the pure food bill, but the questions relating to the tariff, which are being discussed as party measures in Congress, have a personal bearing upon the patrons. The social problem calls for patient investigation, while that of education is ever before us, furnishing food for discussion, and bearing rich fruit in return for patient toil. All these fields are open, in addition to those which have to do directly with the bread and butter of existence. Never has there been such a pressure upon the farmer to discuss candidly and constantly the questions bearing upon agricultural work, as to-day.

The failure of old methods is admitted, but those relating to the demands of the present cannot be solved in a moment. There must be patient investigation in order for best results. The problem of equal taxation is one not to be solved in a day or week, but extends over months of patient investigation. What the leaders in the present movement fear more than all else, is the apathy and indifference of individual patrons. If there can be an earnest, persistent effort put forth all along the line, this winter, the enactments of the coming legislature will remedy many of the existing evils and correct many abuses. Will we work or will we drift? This is the question to be settled by individual patrons. The organization is but the aggregate of individuals, and powerless unless they are active. The Grange can be made to do just what you desire, brothers and sisters. Shall we not unite to make the coming campaign fruitful to each member, and the helpful to the order? We have but to do our duty and the end will be gained. The campaign is opening and time is precious. Let us, as individuals, put ourselves in line to act, speak and work for specific results *this winter*, and we shall all be strengthened, while adding materially to the growth and prosperity of the Grange. Work, work, work.

G. M. TWITCHELL,
Lecturer Maine State Grange.

GARNERED.

OUR AUTUMNAL CROP REPORTS—EVERY PART OF THE STATE REPRESENTED—SUNSHINE AND SHADOW—A VARIED EXPERIENCE.

[Special correspondence of the Maine Farmer.]

BRUNSWICK. The hay crop has been large this season, and was housed in fine condition. Grain, a fair crop. Early oats, barley and beans somewhat injured by the recent long storm. Potatoes promised a good yield, but are decaying badly, from the same cause. Apples more than two-thirds of the amount promised six weeks ago. Apples, a light yield, but sufficient for home consumption. Corn is late ripening, but in good shape. The weather will give an average yield. Squashes and garden vegetables, a fair yield. Pasturage has been good during the summer, and there is abundant feed in the pastures at the present date. No frost to Sept 21st.
M.

BRUNSWICK. Hay crop above the average; secured in fine condition. About one-half of a grain crop, and of poor quality. A large potato crop, but rotting badly. The long wet spell of weather of late has damaged the bean crop to a great extent, some farmers losing their whole crop. Fruit of all kinds light. But notwithstanding the past season, our courage is good, and we expect to come out all right next spring, ready to renew the battle.
S. L. HOLBROOK.

BOWDOINHAM. The hay crop was about an average, but about 1/5 part cent. less than last year. It will rate a little higher than last year; quality is also better; nutritive value higher than last year, on account of the more favorable conditions of growth. Potatoes are turning out small, and rotting badly, especially since the late rains. The crop here is in sympathy with the average crop the whole country, which the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports at 67.3, it being the lowest per cent. since 1866. The oat crop is very light; many pieces have been cut for fodder. The per cent. of the whole country is 64.4, it being the smallest rate of a yield in many years. The yield of fruit is small, and most of it is wormy; there seems to be worms enough to go around. Caterpillars were plenty on apple trees, but generally helped make a small crop. Everything farmers have to sell will bring a good price this winter. Wages are good, and laboring men on ice, in the sporgle factories, or at other work, have something to do. Those having received good wages all the season. Fifty more men could have had employment here this season at $1.75 or $2 a day.
C. E. SMITH.

BOWDOINHAM. The hay crop was a disappointment in the right direction; pasturage equal to last year. 20 per cent over an average. Oats a good hay weather, and the crop secured in good shape, with very little damaged. Considerable old hay to sell. Corn crop backward. Sweet corn is the variety mostly raised. Corn factory is doing well; is the weather preventing the gathering of the crop in the fields to extent. Apples are poor in quality generally. 35 per cent. of a full crop, but a full crop of Maggots. Pears and pears bearing quite well, grapes doing nicely. Grain was 75 per cent. of a full crop; catching weather to get it in, and much damaged in spots; rotting badly in some instances. Most of early ones dug, late planted, suffering the most. The wet September kept the grass green and growing, but the feed is not sweet and first class. There is very little call for stock. Lots of butter being made this season. Wet enough to plow anywhere.
J. W. LANG.

BELFAST. The hay crop was quite up to the average in this vicinity, and was put into the barns in fine order. Some old hay was carried over. Potatoes are rotting badly. Beans are nearly all spoiled, and grain crops very much injured. The apple crop will be light. Fall feed is good, and cattle are doing well in upland pastures. The heavy rains have put a stop to fall work on the farm. On the whole the outlook for farmers has not improved.
A. L. BROWN.

BRIDGTON. Hay crop an average since 1880, and of best quality. Indian corn good, but small area planted. Sweet corn late, but promises a fair yield if frost holds off. Early sowed grain good; many cut green for fodder; late rusted, and much spoiled by wet weather. Potatoes, quantity and quality extra, and but little complaint of rot as yet. Fall feed excellent, and new sown especially good. Apples a failure. The prospect for the farmer, after paying taxes, is slim for the coming winter.
G. E. CHADBOURNE.

CHERRYFIELD. Hay crop good; harvested in good order. Potatoes a failure, rust struck them before grown and are now rotting badly. Oats fair. No wheat sown. Barley good. Garden truck good. Fruit a complete failure.
J. A. MILLIKEN.

CALAIS. English hay, as the farmers call it, was a big crop, and well secured. The rains have ruined the meadow crop, and but little of this kind of hay will be secured. Grain will be light, and of a poor quality. Potatoes grow well, but the heavy rains are having a bad effect, many fields being worthless. The crop will be very light in this section. Short crop of fruit. The outlook is hard for the farmers the coming winter, if they are compelled to depend on this season's crop.
M. N. M.

DEXTER. The hay crop in this vicinity was thirty per cent. above the average, and fifteen above last year, of excellent quality, and the larger part was put into the barn in good condition. Threshers report grain as yielding remarkably well for the amount of straw, but a large area is still standing, or has been cut and the heavy rains and continued wet weather will materially lessen the crop in amount and value. Farmers have been depending on their bean crop largely, to help them out, which has been very promising all through the season until the late continued rain, which has injured to a great extent. Potatoes are of excellent quality, and indicate a large crop; but very few harvested at this date, appearances indicate a shrinkage on account of rot. Apples are reported by the largest orchardists as less than half a crop. Stock has made a good growth, and will come to the barn in good condition, generally. On account of the great rise in grain, more hay and less grain will be fed the coming winter. Corn has been making a rapid growth within the last few weeks. If the frost holds off a few days, the crop will be up to the average, for the acreage planted. Sweet corn far exceeds the expectations of the former part of the season, as reported by the packer.
L. W. ANDS.

DAMARISCOTTA. Wheat light, some out during the late rain, hardly worth pulling in. Barley light, oats ditto. But little rye sown. Buckwheat good, but not much sown. Corn late, will be quite good if frost holds off. Early planted potatoes good, very little rot; late planted are rotting on the low, wet ground. Apples not 1/4 of average crop; have dropped badly and are very wormy. Pears good; plums fair, not many cultivated in this county. Hay crop fully up to average. Prospect for farmers not flattering.
E. W. DUNBAR.

DENMARK. The hay crop is below the average, but well harvested. Corn is very good, both sweet and yellow, and nearly safe from frost. Potatoes an average yield, nice quality, and no rot at present. The apple crop of winter fruit is very light, and fall fruit wormy and poor. Fall feed is little business for farmers this winter in this town. The bean crop has been injured badly by rainy weather, and not half of the crop is fit for use.
C. B. SMITH.

DRESDEN. Hay good crop, well harvested, but so low in price as to be discouraging. Small grain not one-half a crop on the average. Potatoes good, especially early ones, but rotting badly at present. Some pieces that are looking very well, and those undug are losing fast. Pasturage has been good the whole season. Corn, owing to the favorable fall, is a good crop, and is now generally ready for shocking, and much is quite ripe. Pears a fair crop; apples from 1/3 to 1/4 a crop, Russets, Spys and Greenings of good quality, most other varieties inferior. Such farmers as are subject to block spotting, are very poor. Grapes are just ripening; and those undug are rotting badly.
O. MCFADDEN.

EAST WINTHROP. Hay crop good, and secured in excellent condition. Grain very light; sweet corn a fair crop; yellow corn good, if we have weather to dry it off. Potato crop light and of inferior quality; potatoes yielding well and of excellent quality, but are rotting badly. Beans have been some injured by the wet weather. Plenty of fall feed.
J. E. BRAINERD.

EAST SUMNER. We regret that we cannot make so favorable report of the crops in some seasons past, yet it is not wholly discouraging. There are some bright sides for the husbandman yet. The unusual and almost unprecedented wet weather has injured late grain, potatoes and wet land, and has been equally hard on fall feed. Complaints of potato rot are frequent, and corn, except on very dry land, has ripened slowly. Apples, of course, are light, and very scarce. Still, we think that many of our fruit growers will receive as much money as usual, and save the labor of handling so many apples for little pay. There is no crop, except hay, that will come up to the average. A large plenty, and stock is doing well, even at this late day. Grain in the pastures. While we have not a great crops to boast of, yet there is plenty of hay for winter, and we still have a fair crop. Potatoes, both early and late planted, have produced rank tops, have been affected but little with rust or rot, and turn out well. Early planted of course much the best. The apple crop will be light and of inferior quality; the prospect for farmers in this section is that they will neither freeze to death nor starve to death the coming winter.
Granite Hill Farm.
W. P. A.

INDUSTRY. The hay crop here was the largest harvested for years, some cutting three tons to more than usual. The harvest is proving that cultivated crops, and especially oats, are better than has been predicted. Oats fared hard early in the season, in consequence of cold, heavy rains, and later from a condition resembling rust. But notwithstanding all these adverse conditions, the yield will be larger than estimated. At this writing (Sept. 20) there are some fields uncut, while the damage to cut oats in the field, during the recent protracted storm, has been considerable. Wheat is excellent in quality, but the yield per acre is so small that its cultivation is less and less practiced. Before long, wheat, like rye, will disappear from the list of farm crops in this town. Sweet corn has done fairly well, and what has not been harvested is so near maturity as to preclude serious injury from the frost. Yellow corn was not extensively planted, but the yield will be fairly satisfactory. The potato crop in quantity and quality is all that can be desired, and the tubers are not rotting badly as yet. The apple crop will not be large by any means; indeed, some orchardists pronounce it a complete failure. Apples will be scarce and high. Stock is in good condition and more than usual will be wintered.
WM. C. HATCH.

KENNEBEC COUNTY. From the best information I have been able to collect in Kennebec county, together with my own observation, I give you the following conclusions of the condition of crops of the past season. The hay crop is fully up to the average of former years in bulk, with a deduction in value of one-fourth, on account of a portion of it being wet in the field at time of harvest; no price yet named by the buyers. The apple crop, as well as the grain crop, and all other crops, have changed very much in value since the estimate made by your correspondent in the fore part of the season. In conversation with one of the firm that buys largely every year, and had been over the county of Kennebec in the interests of buying, and had returned, he gave me his estimate, which is this: The apple crop will be about one-half less than last year, and the price may reach four dollars, later in the season, per barrel. If this estimate holds good, the cash value will be about the same as last year, with one-half the number of barrels, and one-half less to pay out for transportation, and one-half less to pay out for labor and storage. The crop runs very uneven. While the Cook Brothers of Vassalboro have six hundred barrels, Joseph Smiley two hundred, Ayer Brothers two hundred each, George Pope of Manchester, has only five barrels, and last year he had eight hundred barrels, from the same trees. Your correspondent is of the opinion that apples will be six dollars per barrel. Next come the corn crop and the wheat crop, which years ago were the leading crops, but now almost extinct, and dwindled down to a few acres of sweet corn for canning purposes. By the kindness of S. E. Dill, your correspondent received the following figures as the production of the Vassalboro corn factory: 2,000 cans of corn; light crop; fine quality, due to change of seed. The bean crop, which in the spring was estimated at a full crop, is now lessened by one-half on account of the continuous rain of last week; none but early planted will be fit for market. The potato crop, that was reported to be good a week ago, is now assumed beyond estimate on account of rot, which must be fully one-half, and some say two-thirds. Barley one-third less than last year, and oats one-half less than last year. Squash three-fourths less. Turnips never better. Onions a failure, on account of the worm or maggot. As near as we can give my opinion of the outlook for farmers the coming winter. I asked that question of an intelligent farmer; his reply was: "I think most of the farmers can live over one year." It is true, most of the farms are worked by elderly people, whose children have left the farm for a more paying business, and are willing and able to send money back to father and mother, and make them more comfortable than they could if all remained on the farm. It is stated that there are several abandoned farms in Kennebec. Such statements are not in accordance with facts. There are farms owned by persons in the city, and worked by tenants, that are neglected, but not abandoned by any means; and there are several farms adjacent that are all owned by one man, and but one house where there once were two; but the one house is worth more than the four, and the property valuation is more than when separate and worked separately. A careful study of the sentiment of the farmer above mentioned, I believe they can live over one year with.
H. G. ABBOTT.

LIVERMORE. The hay crop was good, and got in good condition; yield up to the average. Grain late and light; is good deal not yet cut; stays badly mildewed and black. Corn late and poor; some just pickers for fodder. Yellow corn late and light; more planted than last year; none cut up, but will be this week if it is dry. Beans late, and the wet weather has hurt a great many. Potatoes rotting badly; some pieces not worth digging; some have taken all out of the cellars. Apples light and wormy, yet there will be a number of hundred barrels in town. ORISON ROLLINS.

LIBERTY. Hay crop not an average, and not as good as was anticipated when the harvesting began. Apples an entire failure. Grain light. Corn looking well, but backward. Potatoes excellent, both in quality and quantity, and the appearance of rot yet. Beans were planted quite extensively, and got a good growth; but the rain for the last ten days has injured them some for sale, but for our cattle has not spoiled any. Fields and pastures are looking well, and cows have held out well in milk. Oxen have sold well for the last month, but very few for sale here now. Very little of any kind of fruit here, except grapes, which are backward.
WM. H. MOODY.

MAYSVILLE CENTRE. The potato crop throughout the county is generally good, and the acreage considerably larger than last year. The wet weather of September has been unfavorable, and there are signs of rot in some fields. Wheat is good in all parts of the county. Oats in the Aroostook valley not so good as last year. In the western part of the county the crop is very good indeed. Hay crop abundant, and secured in good condition. The apple crop is a failure, except that in the western part of the county. Winter wheat, were injured in the spring by cold, and are not bearing heavily. The plum crop will be abundant. Factory dairy products will be above the average. The farmers of Aroostook are all right for the coming winter.
EDWARD WIGGIN.

MONMOUTH. Grass crop good, well put in. Grain crop ¾; damaged by the wet. Corn, small in area; backward, but if frost holds off will be fairly good. Potatoes better grown, in quality excellent, but rotting badly. Beans good. Small fruit abundant. Apples ¼ crop perhaps, and dropping badly; few orchards doing well, others booming. Pears, good crop.
G. H. A.

MT. VERNON. Nothing but drizzle, rain, rain; mud and mold. Potatoes are rotting freely; grain and cropping badly; corn is doing fairly, mostly the late grain is rotting on the ground; rowen for farmers who depend on selling hay is very poor, but best now selling for from $7 to $9. Better consume the hay on the farm.
D. B. JOHNSON.

GARLAND. In regard to the crops in this vicinity, the hay crop is large, and of a good quality; grain will be about an average crop, but injured some by the wet weather; potatoes are good, but rotting some; corn looks well, but needs ten good days yet to mature; beans are badly hurt by the wet; the fruit crop is the smallest within my remembrance. The farmers' prospects are no worse than they have been for the past three years; perhaps no better.
F. L. BERRY.

HALLOWELL. The hay crop in this section was above the average, of excellent quality, and mostly secured in fine condition. First class hay in good demand at a fair price. Grain crops nearly all secured. In some instances the oat crop was a failure, while with some they did well, and the yield will be good. Barley but little sown; on good, well drained soil did well, but on wet land a very light yield. No wheat sown. Mixed grain wherever sown has done the best, and will yield the best. Potatoes, both early and late planted, have produced rank tops, have been affected but little with rust or rot, and turn out well. Early planted of course much the best. The apple crop will be light and of inferior quality; the prospect for farmers in this section is that they will neither freeze to death nor starve to death the coming winter.
W. P. A.

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WM. C. HATC

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Oct. 2, 1890.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

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Collectors' Notices.

MR. I. C. LIBBY of Burnham, our canvs reporter, is authorized to receipt for moneys and receive subscriptions for the paper.

MR. C. S. AYER is now calling upon our subscribers in Waldo county.

MR. W. W. ELLIOTT is now calling upon our subscribers in Aroostook county.

Inquiry is made if there is a Veterinarian employed at the Maine Experiment Station, and if so what he is doing? In view of the vast stock interests of the State, the question seems exceedingly pertinent. Will some one answer?

The Coburn Cadets at the State College, Orono, have challenged the Montgomery Guards of Portland, the recognized champions of the Maine Volunteer Militia, for a competitive drill for the championship of the State.

The State Board of Agriculture is already arranging for the opening of its institute work. An Institute is appointed to be held at Patten, Thursday, Oct. 9th, at which B. W. McKeen, member form Oxford, Prof. Jordan of the Experiment Station, and Hon. R. W. Ellis of Embden, with the Secretary of the board, are to be the speakers.

Maine horses entered for the Mystic Park races, commencing October 7, are: 2.31 class, Otis Shaw, by E. Kennedy, Bath; 2.34 pacing, Joe Howe, by H. J. Tibbetts, Rockport, and Bayard Wilkes, by C. P. Drake, Lewiston; 2.29, Joe Howe, by H. J. Tibbetts; 2.25, Present, by Appleton Webb, Waterville; 3.34, Otis Shaw, by E. Kennedy, Bath; Wentworth, by H. C. Rankin, Lebanon.

Farmers' League No. 3, in Penobscot county, has been organized. George N. Holland is the temporary Secretary, and H. W. Hammond, Allen Carter, S. K. Emerson, George F. Loring, Frank Varney, Geo. W. Hartford, Shirley S. Emerson, George N. Holland and William Littlefield are the charter members. The farmers of the county are wide awake for tax reform and more encouragement to agriculture.

How much a good wife can help her husband, we saw demonstrated last week, at the Readfield Fair, when Mrs. Nickerson was engaged in rendering valuable assistance to her husband, Mr. H. O. Nickerson, the accomplished Secretary. With a pleasant word for everybody, with a cordial greeting to the mothers and a smile for the children, she went through the duties she had undertaken with that courtesy and affability that characterize the true lady.

It appears that the Farmers' Alliance at the South has determined to effect a subtreasury scheme of its own. It is said that it has arranged with an English syndicate to borrow $34,000,000 on 1,000,000 bales of cotton at 4 per cent., thus enabling the members to hold it until such time as the market is much better than to have the government lend them money on their products in warehouses, as was proposed in a bill which was before Congress at one time.

New York has at last done honor to one of her great men. Horace Greeley sits before the *Tribune* building admirably reproduced in bronze. The statue is the work of Mr. Ward, and is a character portrait in bronze of Mr. Greeley, who is represented as seated in his large office chair, reading a newspaper, when a sudden interruption has caused him to raise his eyes to look at the questioner, without otherwise changing his posture. The great, peculiar, vigorous writer will ever be remembered as the high priest of American journalism.

On the 9th of October, there will be held at Bryant's Pond, a grand reunion of the school teachers and officers who have at some time been in those capacities in the town of Woodstock. Alden Chase, Esq., will call the meeting to order; Mr. Geo. Q. Perham will preside. An address of welcome will be delivered by Mr. Jas. L. Bowker; oration by Rev. H. S. Whitman; historical address by Dr. Wm. B. Lapham of Augusta; poem by Dr. J. C. Gallison of Franklin, Mass.; singing of Odes, composed by Prof. A. F. Chase of Bucksport Seminary. The oldest living teacher who will be present will probably be Mrs. Eaton Shaw of Portland, who is 84 years old.

Complete official returns, just tabulated at the office of the Secretary of State, for Governor and Congressmen, give the following results: Governor, Edwin C. Burleigh, 64,214; William P. Thompson, 45,331; Aaron Clark, 2981; Isaac R. Clark, 1996; scattering, 6; total, 111,828; Burleigh's plurality, 18,883; republican gain over 1886, 5181. The vote for the two leading candidates for Congress in each district: First district, Reed, 16,797; Frank, 11,970. Second district, Dingley, 16,459; Allen, 11,647. Third district, Milliken, 14,493; Baker, 10,978. Fourth district, Boutelle, 15,829; Crosby, 11,336. Total republican plurality for Congressmen in the State, 17,747.

Concerning the ice business, it is estimated that there are 260,000 tons in the Kennebec, 150,000 in the Penobscot, and 100,000 on other small rivers and coast. New Hampshire has 40,000 tons and it will take all of that to supply Boston. There is little ice on Lake Champlain. It is generally conceded that it is not safe to reckon on new ice before January. This leaves three months that the country must be supplied with ice from this 550,000 tons. At a low estimate, New York city, Brooklyn and Jersey City will use 3,000 tons daily, a total for the three months of 378,000 tons; Philadelphia will need 75,000 tons to carry her through, and Baltimore 50,000. This gives a total of 400,000 tons which must go into the five cities. This leaves but 150,000 tons to supply the rest of the country.

The last of the State College bulls from the herd which was infected with tuberculosis and killed, has at last been found and slaughtered. The bull was out of an infected cow, a heifer and a bull calf from the same mother having been killed several years ago. The bull just discovered was sold from the herd to B. R Blackstone of East Perham, who in turn sold him to Edward M. Bennett of Limestone. Veterinary Surgeon Bailey learned that some of the calves by the bull, when in Mr. Blackstone's possession, were coughing, following this clue he discovered the animal in Mr. Bennett's barn at Limestone. The bull was examined and found to be nearly gone with tuberculosis. Accordingly he was killed. A commissioner was in Skowhegan, Sunday night, to examine a herd owned by Mrs. Pollard, it having been feared that tuberculosis had affected several of the animals.

While the Cumberland Bone Co. were settling their insolvent affairs, their works at Boothbay were attached for $25,000, on claims against the Company held by the First National, Cumberland and Merchants' Banks of Portland. A keeper was put in charge. According to the trial balance of the Company, taken in June of the present year, the property at Boothbay stands upon the books at $138,344.59, an increase of $77,409.93 above the figures at which it stood upon the books of the Company in the year 1886. The notes payable of the Company in the same trial balance, stand at $314,987.52, an increase of $221,665.64 above the amount of such claims in the year 1886. These differences show that a large amount of money has been expended upon the manufacturing plant of the Company within the last four years, and that the business of the Company has been carried on at a loss, the extent of which is indicated somewhat by the above figures. The Company have voted to dissolve the corporation by asking for the appointment of a receiver.

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN RAILROADS AND AGRICULTURE. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew made one of the eloquent and happy addresses for which he is justly famous, before an immense gathering at the New York State Fair Association's grounds, at Syracuse, last week. After discussing the progress of the United States during the past fifty years, Mr. Depew in speaking of the connection between the railroads and the agricultural interests, said that the railroads first developed the agricultural resources of our country, then threatened their paralysis, and now under wiser administration on the one hand, and a more liberal understanding on the other, the farm and the railroad are seen to be inseparably united as allies and as partners. The blight of one is the bankruptcy of the other. Fifty years ago there were 3,000 miles of railway in the United States, and to-day there are 170,000.

Every mile of new railroad brings into cultivation 100,000 fresh acres. By keeping this fact in mind we shall more clearly comprehend the tremendous potentiality of this vast expansion of our railroad system. A half century ago there were $4,000,000,000 invested in agriculture and now there are $11,000,000,000. There were then 1,000,000 farms, and now there are between four and five millions. Within the last thirty years the acreage devoted to corn has increased from fourteen millions to seventy-eight millions, and the amount produced from five hundred millions to two thousand millions of bushels, while wheat in the same period has expanded its area from eleven millions to thirty-eight millions of acres, and the amount produced from one hundred millions to five hundred millions of bushels. Since 1840 the land improved, and under cultivation has grown from one hundred and thirteen millions to three hundred millions of acres. Our population since 1840 has increased from seventeen millions to sixty-five millions.

He advocated reciprocity, retaliation and revenue, saying that the farmers of the country had always believed in fostering and encouraging manufactures, believing that their growth would create home markets of far more value than any foreign possibilities. There are now imported into this country yearly, articles worth over three hundred millions of dollars, the direct product of the farm. If by intelligent legislation this money could find its way to the agriculture of our own land, the benefits would be incalculable. The farmers' organization should inscribe upon its banners the "three R's:" reciprocity, retaliation and revenue. We have made remarkable strides within the last year in the direction of the practical application of the idea of "America for Americans." "We have been brought into closer relations and have better understanding with the other countries upon the North and South American continents. By a wise and judicious application of the principle of barter and exchange broad avenues can be opened for our products into hitherto unknown markets. By these methods each of the countries participating can be mutually benefitted and enriched."

NEW ENGLAND CROP BULLETIN. The average temperature for New England for the week ending September 26th, has been slightly below the normal. The days, with few exceptions, have been warm but the nights have been cool. A light frost occurred in a few localities in the northwest, on the morning of the 23d, doing little damage; but on the 25th, a severe freeze was experienced over all but the southeastern part of New England. In nearly all the northern and central sections the temperature went to, or below, the freezing point of water, and the damage was wide spread and general. At North Belgrade and West Jonesport, Me., little damage was done. At Newton, N. H., the thermometer registered 29°.5, and at Newport, 26°. The freeze was hard enough at North Haverhill, N. H., to injure apples on the trees. At Northfield, Vt., the Signal Service observer reported a temperature of 26°, and the correspondent at Brookfield, says that the frost was a clincher. Ice ¼ inch thick formed there. In Massachusetts it was most severe in the central part, while the eastern part escaped with comparatively little injury. At Warren everything was killed that could be killed, and at Marshfield slight damage was done. At Hingston, R. I., ice formed to the thickness of window glass, but at Bristol in the same State, no damage was done. In Connecticut, the frost was followed by a heavy fog that prevented much damage, but in the northern part buckwheat, squashes, beans, etc., were injured. At Lebanon ice formed 1.16 inch thick.

The amount of precipitation during the week has been much below the normal. Some correspondents report rain on the 22d, but in most localities the only rain was on the 26th, and was very light in amount. The effect has been very favorable, as there is plenty of water in the ground. The observer at North Haverhill reports that the hills are white with snow.

There has been about an average amount of sunshine in the North and Northwest, but in the South, which has served to ripen crops quite fast, and to allow a good amount of work to be done on the farms.

The few pleasant days preceding the severe frost caused a rapid ripening of corn and other crops, and enabled many to get them out of the way of injury. Corn is now mostly cut and seems to be well filled. The late potatoes have ceased to rot so badly in the ground, but a large per cent. of earlier ones has rotted in the bin; some on carrying them from the cellar find from 50 to 80 per cent. spoiled. Fruit of all kinds is high and scarce, but garden truck, with the exception of tomatoes and grapes, are yielding finely. Pumpkins and squashes were hardly ripe in some localities, and were much injured by the frost. The correspondent at Bristol, R. I., reports that late onions are about two-thirds harvested and show a very fine crop; very large and fair. He says the second crop of grass is generally neglected because the first crop furnished more than the farmers knew what to do with. Others are harvesting it as fast as the weather will permit, but on account of injury from the wet weather, it will be below the average.

As the greater part of the crops in New England are practically beyond the influence of the weather, having either been gathered or injured by the frost, unless there were too ripe to be injured, it is thought best to discontinue the weather crop bulletin for this season.

NELSON'S GREATEST PERFORMANCE. The favorite Maine horse has again covered himself with glory. At Kankakee, Ill., Wednesday, the stallion trotted a mile in 2.12, equaling Axtell's record. The first half was made in 1.04¾, against a heavy wind. The feat was performed on the new kite-shaped track. On Friday, on the same track, the records tumbled all around. Nelson succeeded in wiping out 2.12, and 2.11¾ is now the stallion record; Faustino, by Sydney, dam Faustina, placed the 3-year-old figures at 2.19¼, and Green Mountain Boy, by Green Mountain Chief, by Green lander lowered his own record to 2.15½.

The weather was cool and threatening rain, and when Nelson was brought out for his trial against Axtell's regular record and his own (kite-shaped) record, it was not thought that the stallion would succeed. He trotted in great shape, however, and with never a break, went to the half in 1.04¾, and, going against a slight wind, passed under the wire in 2.11¼, chipping off half a second.

There was great enthusiasm, and it was the general opinion that with favorable conditions the time would have been 2.11 or better.

The kite-shaped track is open to great possibilities, and is becoming a Mecca for ambitious owners. It now remains for Axtell to make the pilgrimage, and knock Nelson's figures into a cocked hat—if he can!

The conference report on the Tariff bill passed the U. S. Senate, Tuesday, by a vote of 33 yeas to 37 nays. The bill had previously passed the House. It will receive the signature of the President, and the law will go into effect Monday, October 6th. This ends the great tariff struggle in the Fifty-first Congress. It was expected that a final adjournment of both branches would be reached last evening, or to-day.

The anti-lottery law is very sweeping in its provisions, prohibiting all schemes for distributing money by chance, and includes church fairs as well as the Louisiana Lottery.

ST. JOHN PROVINCIAL FAIR. The Exhibition Association of the city and county of St. John, New Brunswick, have been holding the past week a grand exhibition of Provincial industries at the city of St. John, open to the world, and including live stock of all kinds. The exhibition was a marked success in every respect. It drew together a large collection of stock, most of course from the Province of New Brunswick, but Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island each contributed a share. It is well known that horses claim the leading attraction of Provincial farmers, yet the attention recently given to the introduction of the improved breeds of cattle and sheep by the government, is having its effect in drawing attention in these directions, and as a result nearly all the well-known breeds are found among their stock, though horses still take the lead in interest.

The magnificent stud of government horses, most of which, it will be remembered, were shown at the Bangor fair a year ago, were on exhibition, and with them were a considerable number of the young stock bred from them; the whole making up an exhibition of this class of stock of much interest. In the cattle classes were found Galloways, and Red Polled or Norfolks, two breeds not found anywhere among New England stockmen. In addition there were Polled Angus, Shorthorns, Herefords, Devon, Jerseys, Ayrshires and Holsteins. It was a surprise to an outsider that there were so many Shorthorns shown, as it is well known that this has long been a popular stock in the Provinces, and that they have some of the best of the breed. But there was very little of it at the show, and that of no superior merit. Herefords have found little favor there and do not seem to be making progress. C. C. Black, Amherst, N. S., showing the only herd. The Red Polled are fine looking cattle and seem to be highly appreciated for all-round cattle. Attention, however, is centering more in the dairy breeds and Ayrshires. Holsteins and Jerseys were shown in goodly numbers. Of Ayrshires there was a fine showing, and of animals of high merit. The ten cows brought into the ring in competition, would be hard to beat in any New England show-yard. The largest exhibitors of this breed were H. J. Belding, Hampton, N. B., J. Donovan and J. M. Donovan, Coldbrook. The leading herds of Jerseys were shown by H. F. Groovenor, Canterbury, N. B., and Sarah M. Magee, Quispamsis, with smaller contributions by many others. In this stock was represented some of the best blood of the breed, and there were many good animals.

Attention now seems to be hovering around the Holsteins, and of these there was a good representation. Sixteen head of these at the show, were imported from New York this season, and of a quality that took big money to buy. The leading exhibitors of this class were J. M. Johnson, St. John, T. A. Peters, Hampton, N. B., and J. E. Page & Son, Amherst, N. S. Five bulls of this breed were brought into the ring in competition for first prize, no one of which weighed less than a ton—a ponderous as well as creditable show. D. W. McKenzie, Narrpsis Station, N. B., showed a two year old bull, "Jacoba" 12784, that would be hard to beat anywhere.

Some of this blood stock showed good keeping, but far too much of it, more especially the young stuff, does not have the feed and the care necessary to make good stock. Province farmers should give more attention in this direction. Good blood amounts to nothing without care and feed to go with it.

Perhaps the strongest part of the exhibition was independent of the stock department. This was held in the city. In the first place, the location and the finest exhibition building outside the Mechanics' Fair of Boston, and this with the ample grounds around, give all the facilities needed. We make no attempt in this brief manner to convey any idea of the extent and variety of the exhibition, and only call attention to some of its strong features. It was in fact an exhibit of the industries of the Canadas, and contained extensive contributions covering the territory from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and all of great interest. To the readers of the *Farmer*, however, the features of greatest interest were the fruit, floral and vegetable departments and the butter exhibit. These were all, as well as the exhibition as a whole, admirably arranged, and giving evidence of good taste and high skill in the art of showing.

The largest part of the fruit came from Nova Scotia, the far famed Anapolis valley, though New Brunswick had a very creditable share in it. The fruit was of about the same varieties as found in a Maine exhibition, and compared favorably with it, though there as here, giving evidence of the lateness of the season.

An exhibit of great variety and excellence, was made up of sample products from the Experiment Farm at Nappan, N. S., Col. W. M. Blair, Director, in charge. This consisted of 237 different varieties of products, and was a most valuable study.

Great public interest centered around the dairy exhibit, awakened by the generous offer of a large sum of money to each of the Provinces, by Messrs. Manchester, Robertson & Allison of St. John, with a view as they express it, "to stimulate and increase the knowledge of butter making in the Maritime Provinces," and they announced the wish that the money should go to the farmers' wives and daughters. Four prizes for each Province were offered, $50, $30, $20 and $10, with $20, $10 and $5 for the girls, and then a sweepstakes of $50 for the best open to all.

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PISCATAQUIS POMONA. Grange met Sept. 21, at Brownville. A good, interesting meeting, the members of Resolute Grange being well prepared to entertain the county Grange. But few present from other Granges, because, the unusually rainy week, bad roads, but especially that the rain crowded the cattle show at Foxcroft over, so that the last day of the fair was on this same Saturday, and as those who wished to come to the Grange were officially employed at the fair, they were unavoidably detained there. A class of thirteen took obligation of the fifth degree. Address of welcome, by Sister Florence Tufts. At my suggestion, the Grange voted to request her to send her address to the *Farmer* for publication. There were fine readings by members of Resolute Grange, one being a short original poem by Sister Belle M. Billings, entitled "Will they ever come back." The question, "The present and future prospects of farming in this county," was discussed with much spirit. Conclusions: Piscataquis has many natural advantages; also disadvantages; that many parts of the county are not so well adapted to orcharding as several other counties in Maine; that her vast tracts of uncultivated land make her feel heavily the burden of the present system of taxation; that the future depends something upon ourselves, etc.

Resolute Grange is laying plans to build them a home, or, in other words, a small hall. They are working in various ways to get the funds, and Saturday, Sept. 20th, the sisters had got up a "Grange quilt," so called, very ingenious in design, with squares in it representing each Grange in the county, containing the names of the officers for the current year. This they were intending to sell at this session, but a request was sent from members at the other end of the county, that they defer the sale till their meeting, as they could swim and saved themselves, but could not help McIsaacs, and he was drowned.

—Thursday evening, a little eight-year-old daughter of Hunter Beaudry, in Lewiston, was left at home with a brother a little older, while the members of the family were away. She busied herself with making paper dolls, and after cutting them out threw the remnants of the scraps into the stove hearth and turning about, the paper blazed up and caught her dress on fire behind, causing such severe injuries that she died in great agony. The infant child of Horace Kimball of Kennebunkport, fell from a high chair Monday night, and broke its neck.

FIRES IN MAINE. At about 8 o'clock, Wednesday night, the house occupied by James Sullivan, on Middle street, Bath, caught fire from a defective flue, and for a time threatened to do considerable destruction, as there was only a small child in the building, and so the flames got a big start before they were discovered. It was thought at first that the baby had been lost, but subsequent search by the fire men resulted in a quick extinguishment of the blaze, and the rescue of the child. The damage will be about $500. Insured.—The farm buildings of Elmer Harlow, located between Gardiner and Litchfield Corner, were burned to the ground, Thursday morning, before daylight. Thirteen cows, a horse, and several swine perished in the flames. It is learned that Mr. Harlow carried a lantern to the barn early in the morning, and it exploded. The fire once started burned rapidly, and the barn with its valuable contents was well ablaze in no time. From the barn the flames communicated to the ell, and from thence to the house, and all three buildings were consumed. Most of the furniture in the house was saved. The estimated loss is $2500.—The farm buildings occupied by Frank Davis at Stevens' Mills, situated two miles out from the Auburn post office on the Monmouth road, were burned Thursday forenoon, while Mr. Davis was at the city to carry his wife and some friends to the train. The neighbors carried out the furniture from the front part of the house, and saved a part of the tools in the barn. The barn was destroyed, as well as the house. The barn was full of hay. The buildings were owned by George E. Davis of Auburn, and were insured for $3000.—The

Items of Maine News.

Preston S. Laughton, Esq., Clerk of the Lewiston Municipal Court, died last week.

Murray Moores, wheelright, Lyman, has gone into insolvency.

There are forty-six prisoners in the county jail at Bangor.

Miss Olive Hill of Dayton, who was thrown from a carriage some time ago, died Thursday night, of paralysis.

The comptroller of the currency has authorized "The First National Bank of Farmington," by F. G. Butler of Farmington, and his associates to begin business.

J. S. Longfellow of Harmony, died at his brother's in Cornville, Saturday. He was postmaster and a trader in Harmony village for many years.

It is said that a Bar Harbor lady is so fussy that she makes her coachman take off his hat when he goes to the telephone in the stable to speak to her.

Henry Atkinson, a prominent citizen of Bar Mills, who has been in the grocery business forty years, died Tuesday, of heart disease, aged 74. He leaves a family.

Micah W. Norton is on trial in the Court at Skowhegan, for the murder of Mary Ann Cooley. He pleaded not guilty. He has grown thin and care-worn during his confinement.

Mr. Charles McLellan, son of T. S. McLellan of Brunswick, has been recently appointed superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad.

The Eastport sardine factories are in full blast. The market is fair, and the packers will do a profitable business, notwithstanding the lack of good fish during the first part of the season.

It is understood that a syndicate has purchased what is known as the rink lot, on the corner of Main and Freedom streets, Calais, and contemplates the erection of a large brick building.

Wednesday night burglars attempted to brake into Rosa Donato's barber shop at Thomaston, but were not successful. Mr. Donato aroused the hotel people, but the burglars had escaped. There is no clew as to who they were.

Walter and Frank Marrick of Vinalhaven were sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Knox S. J. Court at Portland, Wednesday morning. Joseph Getchell and John Geddings were also given two years in the Maine State prison.

The Maine aborigines are slowly taking on the habits of their neighbors of European descent. Twenty-five of the Pleasant Point Indians have lately engaged to work on the water works extension at Eastport. This is the most encouraging sight yet.

One of the new gunboats to be built for the Government at Bath, is to be named for the town of Machias, in commemoration of the first naval engagement of the Revolution and as a reminder of our great ship building State.

Henry Day, for fifteen years keeper of the lighthouse at Seguin, mouth of the Kennebec, has resigned his position there and will remove to Waltham, Mass. One of the reasons for this change is that Mrs. Day has become weary of their lonely life there.

Mr. Willard Dinsmore of Whiting, dropped dead at that place last Wednesday, while loading laths on his team. He was seen to fall by an acquaintance who was near by, and assistance was quickly rendered, but he expired at once. Mr. Dinsmore was a man highly respected.

The Eastport Water Company has bought from James M. Leighton of Perry, the water power connected with the mill property, and will soon build a suitable dam and erect a pumping station, from which a supply of water will be obtained for their system in Eastport.

The schooner George Washington, from Bangor for Boston, light, with laths, grounded on Castle Island, Wednesday night, and keeled down and filled. She was pulled off Thursday morning, and beached on Governor's Island flats, where she will be repaired.

The fishing business is said not to have paid largely this year, although the "small boat" fishermen and the vessels engaged in the "off shore" line have done reasonably well. Some of the boat fishermen have had the best season they ever knew in the business, and vessels engaged in the local mackerel fisheries have paid their owners very fairly.

Ex-Tax Collector Richard M. Johnson, who is under arrest for embezzlement, has withdrawn his $10,000 libel suit against the *Biddeford Times*, which he published a year ago, because the *Times* published an account of his indebtedness and said his bondsmen were getting anxious about his financial standing. The case was ordered for trial at this term of court.

The heirs of the late Adams N. Merrill, the original operator of the celebrated Merrill slate quarry at Brownville, opened in 1855 and managed so successfully so many years by him, and the originator of the slate industry in Piscataquis county, have recently organized into a stock company with a capital stock of $240,000, with no inost disturbances. The company employs at present about one hundred men.

The postoffice at Long Beach, York county, has been discontinued. Mail will be sent to York Beach after October 15th. M. D. Barnes was appointed postmaster at Long Beach, and Fred C. Barnes. The following postmasters have been appointed for Maine: Miss E. B. Walker, Crystal; H. R. Norton, Livermore Center; Mrs. E. Conley, Sandy River; Miss Ida Bryan, South Deer Isle; Daniel A. Bird, North Berwick.

The Portland Company have recently entered into a contract with the Leslie Bros.' Manufacturing Company of Patterson, N. J., for the construction of six of their peculiar rotary steam shovels, which are to be finished for operation this winter. This is the machine plow about which so much was heard last winter on the Union Pacific and other railroads in the West, which at that time were so badly blocked with snow.

Mr. James Ridgway, a life-long resident of New Vineyard, died on Saturday, aged 70 years. He was a prosperous farmer, a worthy citizen, and a person whose influence was directed towards the benefit of the community. He was the last male descendant, in the third generation, of James Ridgway, the original emigrant to Massachusetts colony, who had a prominent hand in the "Boston Tea Party" of so long ago.

Thursday night, burglars entered the residence of Hon. Arthur Sewall of Bath, the prominent Maine shipbuilder and President of the Maine Central Railroad. Mr. Sewall was absent at the time, and the only persons present in the house were the servants, who heard noises of the burglars, but most everything was locked up. The thieves took the plate in the dining room. The loss is estimated at a few hundred dollars. Mr. Sewall has offered $1000 reward for the capture and conviction of the burglars, and the city offers $500.

Schooner John Cadwalader, Scott, arrived at Fall River, Mass., Thursday, from Dutch Island with lumber from South Gardiner. She sprung a leak off Cape Ann, and the crew worked at the pumps all the way to Dutch Island. The crew became exhausted by pumping day and night, and when they arrived, two men were hired to work the pumps, but they could not keep her clear, and she now lies on the bottom near Cook, Borden & Co.'s outer pier. She has 160,000 feet of lumber on board, and is resting easy on the sand.

The following patents have been granted to Maine inventors: F. E. Dyer, Mount Desert, mechanical fog horn. G. L. Emery, Biddeford, whirl for spinning spindles. William V. Barclay, North Wayne, knife. Geo. W. Brown, Portland, grinding machine. Edward F. Edgecomb, Minot, printing press. George E. Gay and J. H. Parsons, Augusta, ratchet screw driver. James H. Sewall, Portland, hose or pipe coupling. Francis B. Torry, Bath, shave. John E. Sheehan, Skowhegan, automatic spring safety hook.

Franklin county has two important equity suits that concern interest, growing out of the will of the late Israel K. Bray, late of Freeman. One suit is upon the item of the will bequeathing $7000 to the children of his niece, Lydia Pullen, the surviving, Eldon H. Pullen of Battle Creek, Mich., claiming the whole, while the executors claim that the money goes to children of the deceased son, Benj. B. Pullen, late of Atwater, Minn., are entitled to one-half the bequest. The other suit is upon the item of the will bequeathing Mr. Bray's neat stock, sheep, horses, etc., to Hiram Hackett of Freeman. Mr. Bray had let out over 550 sheep at a pound of wool per year yearly rental, among a dozen different parties. Mr. Hackett claims the sheep as his, while the other heirs claim that the sheep were not in fact Mr. Bray's property, but they merely held notes payable in sheep, and the proceeds of those notes, when paid, should not go to Mr. Hackett. More than twenty heirs, in Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island and Wisconsin are interested in this suit.

Rev. Dr. Dike of Bath has reached Japan in safety. Dr. Dike writes that Sir Edwin Arnold, author of "The Light of Asia," has been very courteous and kind to him, giving him letters of introduction to a Mr. Emery, resident of Yokohama, and a native prince of India. By this means he will have access to the society of a class of natives he very much desires to see. Sir Edwin Arnold also gave him a letter to an English gentleman in India, which will introduce him to the best English residents. These letters will insure him rare opportunities during his entire journey through India. The poet told Dr. Dike that he was living at a pleasant house in the Azabu District of Tokio. He will go north to Nikko. He will go south to Kanagawa, and then put two bullets in his own head. He and Mrs. Cunningham will die. The trouble grew out of a quarrel over property.

A despatch from Erzerom says the situation in Armenia has become serious. The Russian government has massed 72,000 troops on the Armenian frontier. The Turks are expecting an attack and are rapidly supplying the Kurds with arms and ammunition and making other preparations to resist the Russian forces. Russia is also increasing the frontier guards on her boundaries of Austria, Turkey and Persia.

Another attempt has been made upon the life of the Czar. This time the conspirators planned to wreck a train by which it was believed the Czar intended to travel from St. Petersburg to Warsaw. The obstruction was placed upon the track in the shape of five sleepers, which were tightly wedged in between the rails. The train which was supposed to be carrying the Czar crashed into the barricade of sleepers and was thrown from the track.

The city of Granada, Nicaragua, is almost depopulated, the people fleeing for their lives, on account of the ominous warnings of earthquakes. There have been two or three shocks affecting somewhat nearly every house in the place. Up to the present time 10,000 persons have left the city by the railroad trains alone, the government running the trains out of town as rapidly as the facilities will permit. In addition to that number, 2000 have left by other means.

In the Birchall trial, at Woodstock, Ont., Osler's summing up for the Crown was a pitiless arraignment of the prisoner. The jury retired at 9.53 P. M., Monday. The bell was pealed to the jail at 2.15, when the jury reported. The prisoner was brought into court, looking pale and nervous. The jury announced the verdict of murder in the first degree. The clerk said: "I fully concur with the verdict," and sentenced Birchall to be hanged November 14.

About one o'clock, Sunday morning, a most disastrous freight wreck occurred on the Baltimore & Ohio road, near Pleasant Valley, Pa. Orders were given to east and west bound freight trains to pass at Black Hand. Operator Keelty at that place, failed to deliver the order to the east bound train. Later he saw his mistake and telegraphed the despatcher at Pittsburg, that there would be a wreck pretty soon. He left his post and has not yet been found. He was a mere boy. Both engines and a number of cars filled with oats, coke and merchandise were piled up. Eight men were killed and two injured.

Edward Tryan, aged 18, and George Barnard, aged 20, bf Winchendon, were instantly killed, Friday night, by an electric light guy wire coming in contact with an incandescent circuit on Pond street. The wire had been taken down from the Ashburnham & Albany depot to allow a building to be moved, and was left hanging in a coil by the side of the pole. Both had hold of the wire. Barnard's hands were badly burned and it is supposed that Tryan attempted to assist him, and himself fell a victim. Word was telephoned to the station, where the current was shut off so the men could be released.

A disastrous fire causing a loss of $250,000, broke out Tuesday night in a building owned by Warren Springer, 171 Canal street, Chicago, and used by Bicknell, Fenby & Co. The floor of the building was occupied by G. Frankland & Co., dealers in picture frames and mouldings. The third and upper floors were occupied by the Mills Building Association, and the entire building with its contents, is a total loss. The fire spread to the next building on the south, owned by Lehman & Sons and occupied on the lower floors by Lehman's clothing dealer. Emerick's loss is heavy. A number of firemen were buried in the ruins, but none were fatally hurt.

Patrolman Thomas F. Kearney, about 10 o'clock, Tuesday night, heard some one prowling around in the rear of No. 6 Winthrop street, Roxbury. As he entered the yard he saw indistinctly the forms of two persons who fled as he approached. He pursued and caught one of the men, but the other got being obeyed he fired his revolver, as he says, in the air to frighten them. The shot struck John Davenport, 14 years old, in the right side and penetrated the heart. The lad's companion, F. L. F. Green, a 15-years-old lad, was found soon after, and said that they were stealing grapes, when they were surprised by the policeman. Kearney is completely prostrated by the event.

The rapid spread of diphtheria at Bridgeton, N. J., is causing general alarm. There have been 30 cases within the past few days, and 10 within the past 24 hours. Three deaths have taken place. The patients are mostly children. One of the public schools has been closed on account of the rapid spread of the disease, and it is probable that all will close unless it soon states. One cause for the disease is said to be the city water supply, which is contaminated with refuse from the canning factories and other establishments, and it has been condemned by the board. Scarlet fever has also broken out there. Several cases of diphtheria are also reported in Millville, 10 miles distant.

The celebration of the 100th anniversary of the introduction in this country of cotton spinning by power, by Samuel Slater, in Pawtucket, R. I., was formally begun Monday. In commemoration of the fact that Samuel Slater established one of the first, if not the first, Sunday schools in America, the forenoon was given up to Sunday school exercises and a parade of children. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon occurred the formal opening of the Cotton Centenary exhibition in Centenary Hall. A number of speeches were made, including one by Governor Davis. Thousands of people were in the city which presented a handsome appearance with its profuse and vari-colored decorations.

The President has made the following nominations:

John N. Irwin of Iowa, Governor of Arizona.

Alfred A. Freeman of Tennessee, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico.

Members of the Continental Railway Commission, provided for by the diplomatic and consular appropriation act—Alfred J. Cassatt of Pennsylvania, George M. Pullman of Illinois, Henry S. Davis of West Virginia.

Seraphonius H. Boyd of Missouri, Minister Resident and Consul General to Siam.

Joseph M. Black of Ohio, Consul at Buda Pesth.

Charles H. Shepard of Massachusetts, Consul at Gothenberg.

Smith A. Whitfield of Ohio, First Assistant Postmaster General.

James Lowrie Bell of Pennsylvania, Second Assistant Postmaster General.

George F. Bacheller, New York, Minister Resident and Consul General to Portugal.

Horace W. Metcalf of Maine, U. S. Consul to Bermuda.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,
A Brain and Nerve Food,
for lecturers, teachers, students, clergymen, lawyers, and brain-workers generally.

Items of General News

The corner stone of the Boston Chamber of Commerce building was laid Monday, with appropriate ceremony.

Prof. James K. Allen of Providence, R. I., the aeronaut, made, the other day, 110 miles in 110 minutes, in going in his air ship from Fitchburg to Providence.

Forest fires are doing great damage in the Southern Hills, in South Dakota. The principal damage is between Rochefort and Hill City.

A freight train on the Pittsburg and Western railroad leaped the trestle at Sappersville, Monday morning, killing the fireman and brakeman, and fatally injuring the engineer.

A seven years old boy named Altie Hinkle shot and killed his five years old sister at Richards, West Virginia, Sunday, because she said she would complain to her father of some act he had committed.

Two towns in Colorado have quarreled over the location of the county seat, and have pitched battle over a building to be used as a county court house, and it was partly set on fire and destroyed.

President Harrison and several members of the Cabinet will visit California, next May, as guests of Senator Stanford, to be present at the opening ceremonies of Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

Irving M. White of Peterboro, N. H., Monday forenoon fell from a mowing machine, and his head caught in a wheel, breaking his neck. What in the world he was doing on a mowing machine so late in the season, is not told.

The threatened strike of the miners in Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, which was to be inaugurated November 1, has been avoided by the Vermillion and Wilmington Coal company agreeing to pay the advance demanded by the miners.

The first bank failure in Oklahoma Territory occurred Wednesday, when the Capital City Bank suspended payment. The suspension is but temporary, it is declared, and the bank is expected to pay all claims in full.

There is a probability of an exodus of pupils from the University of the Pacific, a girl's college, at San Francisco, as a result of a class rush. The freshman class is suspended thirty days for their actions, and threaten to leave in a body.

Mrs. Hannah Cook, who died in Fall River, Mass., Saturday, aged nearly 87, put up the first power loom in that city. Mrs. Cook discovered the skeleton celebrated by Longfellow in the poem "The skeleton in armor." The skeleton was destroyed in the Atheneum by fire in 1843.

There was a disastrous fire, Monday morning, in Fowler Bros.' large packing house, Chicago stock yards. Loss estimated from $500,000 to $800,000, covered by insurance. An immense amount of meat and lard was burned. No lives were lost.

About ten o'clock, Tuesday morning, John Q. Nichols attempted the wholesale slaughter of his relatives at Lowell, Mass. He shot his niece, Mrs. Ida M. Cunningham of Reading, and shot at his nephew and grand nephew, and then put two bullets in his own head. He and Mrs. Cunningham will die. The trouble grew out of a quarrel over property.

A despatch from Erzerom says the situation in Armenia has become serious. The Russian government has massed 72,000 troops on the Armenian frontier. The Turks are expecting an attack and are rapidly supplying the Kurds with arms and ammunition and making other preparations to resist the Russian forces. Russia is also increasing the frontier guards on her boundaries of Austria, Turkey and Persia.

Another attempt has been made upon the life of the Czar. This time the conspirators planned to wreck a train by which it was believed the Czar intended to travel from St. Petersburg to Warsaw. The obstruction was placed upon the track in the shape of five sleepers, which were tightly wedged in between the rails. The train which was supposed to be carrying the Czar crashed into the barricade of sleepers and was thrown from the track.

A WEAKNESS SOMEWHERE.

The investigation showed that this terribly fatal accident was caused by the weakened and overstrained condition of a single vital strand of the otherwise strong bridge.

So it often is in the human system. How many people there are who have a weakness somewhere. They appear to be in fair health, but they have malaria, a stomach trouble, a kidney or liver disease, a weakness in the back, a nervousness or trembling, strange sensations, depression of the mind, a sense of anxiety, accompanied by a weak, tired or languid feeling. Others become sleepless and wake more tired mornings than when they retired; their head feels dull and heavy, they have little or no appetite for breakfast, and their old-time energy and ambition appear to have deserted them. Thousands are troubled by indigestion, gas in the stomach or constipation, accompanied by a nervous and irritable condition.

These are all apparently slight weaknesses. A person may have, at first, only one or two of these symptoms; but they are to the body what the weakened strand is to the bridge, and any overstrain of the brain, nerves or physical system may precipitate the unfortunate person into nervous, mental, nervous or physical prostration and exhaustion.

It behooves all, therefore, when they detect even the slightest weakness in the system, to procure immediately that great strengthener and invigorator, Dr. Greene's Nervura. Nothing will so quickly and surely restore the tired and overworked brain, and strengthen and invigorate the weak, worn out and shattered nerves. No other remedy in the world so rapidly regulates the system and restores the vital strength, both nervous and physical, and hundreds of thousands of people, when weaknesses of the system were detected, have, by the timely use of this wonderful remedy, Dr. Greene's Nervura, warned off serious diseases, and been restored to sound and vigorous health.

It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless, and may be obtained at any druggist's for $1 per bottle.

Saver of Life and Health.

I was broken down with nervous and physical prostration before using Dr. Greene's Nervura, and life was a burden. Now life is a joy and sleep is a luxury compared to it before taking Nervura. I relish my food and my nervousness has left me, so has the numbness. I wish I could shout loud enough so that all the world could hear, and tell them the good Dr. Greene's Nervura has done me. It has made me from a weak, trembling nervous, irritable man, to one who feels he is on the highway to long years of health and happiness through Dr. Greene's Nervura and the blessing of God. ANDREW H. OLNEY.

Gibson, Steuben county, N. Y.

Dr. Greene, of 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., its discoverer, is the famous specialist in the cure of nervous and chronic diseases. The doctor has devoted special attention to the treatment of all forms of chronic diseases through letter correspondence, and will give by mail his opinion and advice in any case free of charge. The perfection of this system renders a complete cure almost assured, as his success is known by correspondence in a wonderful and unequalled. Send for symptom blank to fill out, or write him about your case.

PREMIUMS AWARDED AT THE UNION CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR AT NORTH NEWPORT. The Union Cattle Show and Fair was held at North Newport, Sept. 20. On account of the rain, the entries were not as many as usual. What there were, however, were of the first quality. Following are the premiums awarded:

Stallions 4 yrs old—Ora Pratt, North Newport, Hamlet Grant, by Minister Chief; Fred Merrill, Sou h Sutton, Napoleon Boy, Norman, 15½ hands high, grain and wall broken.

Carriage horses—Harry Carson, North Newport, 1st; Nat Farnham, North Newport, 2d; Frank Osgood, North Newport, 3d.

Colts 3 yrs old—Warren Pratt, North Newport, 1st; Hiram Farnham, North Newport, 2d; Joseph Rogers, Stetson, 3d.

Two yrs old—Frank Dearborn, Corinna, 1st; Hubert Turner, 2d; L E Burrell, North Newport, 3d.

One yr old—Charles Bond, Stetson, 1st; L E Burrell, 2d; Ed Dearborn, Corinna, 3d.

Stock cows—W D Crowell, North Newport, 1st; C C Snell, Stetson, 2d; L E Burrell, 3d.

Dairy cows—Julius Patten, North Newport, 1st; A O Ireland, North Newport, 2d; L E Burrell, 3d.

Herd—Hiram Farnham, North Newport, 1st; Joseph Rogers, Stetson, 2d.

Two yrs old—C C Snell, 1st; A Coburn, North Newport, 2d; Ed McKenny, North Newport, 3d.

Matched cattle—C C Snell, 1st; Ed McKenny, 2d.

Fat cattle—Wm Richardson, North Newport.

Bucks—J E Marsh, North Newport.

Ashbury and Gray Cali ducks, young—Leroy E Shepardson.

The display of potatoes, turnips, beets, onions, squashes, pumpkins and corn was limited, but of a superior quality. There was a good variety of canned fruits, quilts, rugs and fancy articles were of the best.

The floral decorations were beautiful.

NEW HARBOR ITEMS. Considerable complaint has been made here this season of the potato rot; some have carried their potatoes out of the cellar after being stored. —Mackerel are and have been very plenty here this season.—The canning factory, after being closed about ten months, has re-opened, and commenced canning herring and clams.—Bristol Fair occurs this week. COR.

A Model Railway.

The Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R. R., operates 7,000 miles of road, with termini in Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver. For speed, safety, comfort, equipment, track, and efficient service it has no equal. The Burlington gains new patrons but loses none.

Items and Incidents.

There are over 7,000,000 pores in the human body, and every one of them should because some men are sponges.

"Just as Good,"

Say some dealers who try to sell a substitute preparation when a customer calls for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not allow any such false statements as this induce you to buy what you do not want. Remember that the only reason for making it is that a few cents more profit will be made on the substitute. Insist upon having the best medicine—Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is Peculiar to itself.

A little over 10 years ago, it is said, that Colonel Daniel Lamont, once secretary to President Cleveland, was working on a country newspaper for a salary of $15 a week. His income now is placed at $50,000 a year by men who are conversant with his business.

Boils, pimples, and skin diseases of all kinds speedily disappear when the blood is purified by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has no equal as a tonic alterative, the results being immediate and satisfactory. Ask your druggist for it, and take no other.

An Austrian physician claims that the sting of a bee will inoculate a person against rheumatism for six months. While the patient is about it he might as well get inoculated by 150 bees, and thus be proof against rheumatism for a lifetime. The bees don't render their bills quarterly.

Men and women prematurely gray and whose hair was falling, are enthusiastic in praising Hall's Hair Renewer for restoring the color and preventing baldness.

Nine out of ten editors are worrying themselves over articles about the necessity of taking rest. Let them give their readers one.

You can hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills: they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

"Our next issue will be our last," writes a Georgia editor. "We are satisfied the people of this town can get along without us, for we have been getting along without the people for six months past. There are some subscriptions owing, but we will not collect them, as the citizens will soon need the money to defray the funeral expenses of the town."

For wounds and inflammations, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is healing and soothing.

Rev. Mr. Gould, the Unitarian preacher of Ludington, Mich., has a wife and little Fido sick Sunday and the good lady preached for him, and now the congregation is thinking about employing her regularly if he remains ill.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Ten ordinary eggs will weigh a pound.

MAINE RELIGIOUS NEWS. The Jefferson street Free Baptist church of Biddeford, has accepted the resignation of Rev. O. H. Tracy. Mr. Tracy will probably locate in Colorado.——Rev. A. H. Wheelock, pastor of the Congregational church in Topsham, has resigned. He will preach his farewell sermon the last Sunday in October.—Rev. Jos. Torrey has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational church in Bar Harbor.——Rev. William G. Mann, pastor of the Second Congregational church, Biddeford, resigned Sunday, his resignation to take effect next month. October 15th and 16th are the dates for holding the 26th annual session of the Maine Universalist S. S. Convention at Auburn. Each Sunday School is entitled to four delegates and an additional delegate for every fifty succeeding the first fifty. The Y. P. C. U. of the State will meet in conjunction with the convention.——The North Auburn Universalist church bell rang out Sunday afternoon for the first time in several years. The church has been repaired the past summer, and religious services were conducted there Sunday, by that veteran preacher and scholar, Rev. W. R. French of Turner.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

More than 5000 men in New York do business under the protection of their wives' names.

Deafness Can't be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

The Markets.

Report of Union Stock Market.

[Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

WATERTOWN, Sept. 30, 1890.

Names of Drovers.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Veals.	Hogs.
Gilnes & Weston,	23			
A. C. Foss,	20			
J. Malloy,	14	21		
Trafton & Philbrook,	39	21		
W. H. Vinton,	13			
W. W. Hall & Son,	20	21		26
H. L. Libby,	10	10		
W. R. Webster,			650	
J. T. Weller,			440	
T. V. Riley,			311	
A. P. Libby,			266	
J. Weller,	10	11		
E. L. Libby,	19	36		
F. L. Libby,	19	10		
L. C. Libby & Sons,	13	25		
L. Brown,	7	750		16

LIVE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 3316; sheep, 15,845; hogs, 25,975; veals, 1328; horses, 508.

MAINE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 199; sheep, 1707; hogs, 20; veals, 186; horses, 83.

CATTLE EXPORTS.

From Boston the past week, 2808 head; Liverpool, 10½ cts., dressed weight; Glasgow, 11¼ cts.; a glutted market at the former port.

WORKINGS OF THE MARKET.

Cattle—A weaker tone; we quote 4@5¼; fancy, 6@6¼ cts., dressed weight.

Sheep—Between 8000 and 9000 head of Canada. One week more or less the only variable to 6 cts.

Hogs—In demand at full prices; Western live, 4¼@4½ cts.; country dressed, 5¼ cts., dressed weight.

Veals—A good many lots at 6 cts.; sales for bulk, 5¼@6 cts.

Milch Cows—Dull again, and to force the market concessions must be made; large, $25@$35.

Horses dull on common grades.

Live Poultry—15½ tons, of which 13½ tons were from the East; price, 10@11¢ cts.

SALES OF MAINE LIVE STOCK.

J. Malloy sold 31 veals, average 140 lbs., at 6 cts. W. W. Hall & Son sold 21 veals, average 140 lbs., at 6 cts.; 2 milch cows at $55; 1 springer at $45, and 1 at $28. H. W. Brown sold veals at 6 cts., average 140 lbs. Gilnes & Weston sold 12 steers, average 1100 lbs., at 3½ cts., live weight. C. A. Foss sold 2 choice milkers at $50 each. W. H. Vinton had the fancy cattle at market this week, white faced Herefords. The fat were all premium cattle, and took the prizes at Lewiston State Fair. He was offered, per pair, 4¾ cts., and did not get back on that bid; one pair he paid a trifle more than 4¾ cts. for. Some of these cattle came from Gorham, and others from Turner, all nicely fattened. The Aroostook and Province sheep and lambs were all brought to town for the New England Dressed Meat and Wool Co. Sheep, 3½ @4 cts.; lambs, 5@6 cts.; handled by the Libby Co.

Wool—The wool trade is picking up; more doing, yet no great advance noted. Buyers seem to have made up their minds that it will go no lower, and are stocking up, buying at the going prices, that have not changed much since spring. Some of the Boston wool buyers have had the courage, recently, to buy some round lots of Maine wool at 26 cents, that cost 25 cents in the spring. Wool dealers do not get much sugar this season.

Hay—New hay seems to be in demand at $12 to $15; if very choice, $16. This would net the farmer $7 to $10, which will probably be the ruling price through the season, as there is an abundance.

REMARKS.

Late stock trains were the order of the day at market, as they were heavily loaded, especially with sheep, which are being hurried out of the Provinces and Canada, on account of the impending tariff law soon to take effect, it is likely to cause a reaction in prices, as there cannot be so many to come later. We do not look for a break in the sheep market, and farmers should get good prices. Beef noves slowly, but hogs are active, and three months will make them higher. The cow market is over-stocked. Last Wednesday, dealers failed to close out their lots. Too many cows make prices lower.

Market considerably overdone. Too many come along each week to sustain prices. Last Wednesday was a bad day for cow dealers, who found it impossible to close out their lots, and left one market over, which always incurs a loss. Store cattle are in demand, but none for sale. Some mated, handy steers would sell for a full price, yet seem to be worth more in Maine, as we are lightly stocked with cattle and heavily loaded with hay.

I. C. LIBBY.

Boston Market.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30.

FLOUR AND MEAL. The demand moderate for flour, and the market quiet. Prices remain the same, but forced sales could only be made at concessions. Old spring wheat patents are held quite firmly. We quote fine, superfine and common extras at $3 25@4 25; extra and seconds at $4 00@5 00; Minnesota bakers', clears and straights, at $5 00@5 75; winter wheat, clears and straights at $5 15@5 60; winter wheat patents at $5 85 @6 25, and spring wheat patents at $5 85@6 40 per bbl. These quotations include jobbers' and millers' prices. Rye flour is steady with a moderate business at $4@4 50 per bbl. Corn meal is dull, with moderate sales of fine at $5 70@6 00, and cut at $6 20 @6 50 per bbl. There is a steady market for corn meal. Sales were noted of bag meal at $1 10@1 15, and barrel do. sells at $2 50@2 55 for choice kiln-dried, and $3 20 @3 30 for granulated.

GRAIN. There has been a firm market for all kinds of grain. The demand for corn was fair, and spots of choice yellow were not plenty, and were held at 61¢ per bushel. Steamer mixed is held at 60¢ per bushel. No 2 yellow to ship is offered at 60½@60¾ cts., and for oats the trade has been good, and the market is firm. No 2 white on the spot were offered at 48@48½¢; No 3 white at 47@47½¢, and clipped at 49½@ 51¢ per bushel, as to quality. The shipping prices are 46@46¢ per bushel for No 2 white, and clipped at 49@49½¢ per bu.

MILLFEED. There is a steady demand for all kinds of millfeed and prices are firm. Spring bran has been selling at $15 75 @15, and winter at $20. Meddlings range from $21@$24 50 per ton, as to quality. Cotton seed meal is quoted at $25 @25@25 50 to arrive, October shipment.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE. The butter market has been fairly active and quite steady during the week, and receipts of fine fresh grades have been kept sold up better than a week or two ago. The closer tendency is in favor of sellers, but it is not pronounced enough to warrant any general advance. Regular selling prices range about the same as last week, but outside figures are made for really fine stock with a larger business. Special brands of Western creamery, in soft wood packages, sold at 23½ to 24 cents, and where only small lots are wanted the outer range prevailed. Plenty of good butter, not strictly fine, can be purchased at 20 to 22 cents, and on this grade the market is slow. Fine Northern creamery is not offering under 23 cents, as it costs that in the country, but at present the trade are taking the Western instead. Northern dairy, if fine enough, is worth 22 cents, but most of the receipts are in long dairies and rule at 17 to 20 cents. Common grades, at 10 to 15 cents, have been quiet.

No improvement in cheese can be reported this week. The demand has been fair from local dealers, but exporters have kept aloof and the result is a decline of about ½ cent in country prices. The current rates here are about the same. Northern Creamery extra selling at 9½@9¾ cents, with some fancy marks at 10 cents. Twins command 10@10¾ cents.

The bean market maintains all the strong features noticed last week, but the demand is not large enough to warrant any further advance. Large pea rule at $2 50@2.60, and small pea at $2.65@2.70 per bushel. Holders are very firm in their views, as they see no chance of large supplies from any quarter. Choice mediums rule at $2.40 @2.45. New yellow eyes are not yet in liberal receipts, and small lots of improved command $3.50@3.60.

Eggs have been arriving freely from the Provinces in order to escape the proposed increased duty under the McKinley bill, and the trade quote Canada and Provincial Sales of Western and Provincial at 21 to 22 cents, and best marks readily bring the outside price. Eastern rule at 23 cents and new laid at 25 cents.

Potatoes have been coming in quite freely and prices rule easier. Sales of rose and hebrons at 60@75 cents per bushel and extras at 70 cents. All kinds of green vegetables are in fair supply.

The apple market is steady. Liberal supplies are coming forward from the country and from the provinces, and only best graveustein command $4 50@$5 per barrel. Baldwins rule at $3@$4, and common varieties at $2@2 50 per barrel.

There has been a fair demand for choice hay, but few buyers are paying over $16 per ton for carloads. Ordinary grades are slow at $13@$15 per ton. Straw rules at $16@$17 50 per ton.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30.

CATTLE—Receipts 10000; shipments 5000; steady and scarce; Texasteers at $1 25@ 3 00; Texas cows 1 25@1 80; range at 2 10@ 4 00.

HOGS—Receipts 15,000; shipments 7500; barrel of the second Congregational church, Biddeford, resigned Sunday, his resignation to take effect next month. October 15th and 16th are the dates for holding the 26th annual session of the Maine Universalist S. S. Convention at Auburn. Each Sunday School is entitled to four delegates and an additional delegate for every fifty succeeding the first fifty. The Y. P. C. U. of the State will meet in conjunction with the convention.——The North Auburn Universalist church bell rang out Sunday afternoon for the first time in several years. The church has been repaired the past summer, and religious services were conducted there Sunday, by that veteran preacher and scholar, Rev. W. R. French of Turner.

steady and scarce; Texasteers at $1 25@ 3 00; Texas cows 1 25@1 80; range at 2 10@ 4 00.

HOGS—Receipts 15,000; shipments 7500; higher and firm; packers and mixed 4 10@4 20; prime, heavy and butcher weights at 4 37½@4 50; light 4 50@4 65.

SHEEP—Receipts 10,000; shipments —; lower; natives at 4 00@4 90; Westerns 4 00@4 40; Texans 3 75@4 13½; lambs 5 50@6 30.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

United States Bonds, 3's,		
" " New 4s, (reg.)		123½
" " " (coup.)		123½
" " New 4½'s (reg.)		104
" " 4½ (coup.)		104
" " Pacific 6ts.		109½

Brighton Cattle Market.

BRIGHTON, Sept. 30, 1890.

Amount of live stock at market—373 cattle, 1112 sheep and lambs, 78 veals, 310 swine, 307 horses.

Prices of Northern and Eastern beef cattle $3@4 50 live weight; dressed from $3-50@6. Western cattle $3 25@5 50.

The Western cattle were mostly owned by butchers and taken direct to the slaughter houses. The cattle from the North consisted principally of milch cows and springers, put on the market for the Wednesday trade.

Sheep and Lambs were all owned by butchers and taken direct to the slaughter houses. Most of them were from the West.

There will be a fair supply of working oxen, milch cows and beef cattle for the Wednesday trade.

Augusta City Market.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MAINE FARMER]

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1.

APPLES—Evaporated, green apples 75c@ $100 per bushel; Baldwins and Greenings, none in market.

BEANS—Pea beans 2 50; Yellow Eyes $2 00@2 25.

BUTTER—Ball Butter 20@22c. Creamery, 22@25c.

CHEESE—Factory and domestic 10@11c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 40 per cwt.

EGGS—Fresh 22c per dozen.

FLOUR—St. Louis $5 50@6 00; Patent 6 50@7 00.

GRAIN—Corn 70c; oats 55c; barley 75c; Rye $1 00.

HAY—Loose $9@10; pressed $14@17.

STRAW—$7 75@8.

HIDES AND SKINS—Cow hides, 4½@5c, dividing on 90 lbs.; ox hides, 5c; bulls and stags, 3½c@3¾; calf skins, 5@6c.

LIME AND

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Memory.

BY C. P. W.

We sat on sunny cliffs one day,
My friend and I,
And looked out on a summer sea,
And still blue sky.

No tinge of rosy hue that hints
Of passion free,
But only blue and white, that speaks
Of purity,

O'erspread the distance calm and dim,
And mirrored sun;
We scarce could tell where ended earth,
And heaven began.

Low islands green on either hand,
That failed to meet,
Made gateway to the open sea,
For winged fleet;

And as they neared the outer line,
In paler light
We saw the tall spread sails of each
Grow dazzling white.

With quiet rapture long we gazed,
My friend and I,
Each knew the other's thought, as time
Went silently.

Marked the deep mystery of the ships;
Inside the bay
Showed many a weather rent and stain,
And battle scar,

Yet nearing bounds invisible,
They passed from sight
In light of upper radiance fair,
All purely white.

With a sweet lesson in our hearts,
We turned away,
A twilight veiled the picture fair
In folds of gray.

And soon the ruddy light of moon,
And lowers high,
Made glittering pavement, where before
We calm serenity.

But not with dying day shall fade
The vision dear,
Its tender spell will memory hold
For many a year.

And when by firelight glare we sit,
My friend and I,
And Winter's voice is heard without,
Both loud and high,

We shall grow silent, as before,
And I shall know
By depth of her blue eyes, she sees
Beyond the glow.

A picture fair of summer day,
And ocean blue;
Of peaceful gateway, where the ships
Are hastening through.

And deeper lessons come to both,
In that still hour,
Of lives all tempest tossed, and stained,
Yet anchored sure.

Of radiance pure from heaven, at last
Way grow more white,
Ere, like the ships we saw that day,
They pass from sight.

Ocean Point, August.

Our Story Teller.

CHAIRS BY THE RIVER.

CHAPTER I.

"You'll be stopped at Sultanpur, you see if you're not," said my host, Major O'Kelly, R.E., as he stood with his arms resting on the window of the carriage in which I had taken my seat. "If that Ghorwara bridge stands the flood that is on its way this minute, why, I know uncommonly little of bridges, that's all. The travelers' bungalow is a sty—and the food—So I dropped a line yesterday to Antoo Marston. Trust him for looking after you. Time up, guard? All right. Good-bye, old man, and good luck at home!"

It was before the days of unbroken railway communication between the northwest of India and the great western harbor. Wide gaps still made the journey too inconvenient for general adoption, and in the rains the uncertainity of getting through in a given time was heightened by the not unfrequent collapse of one or other of the great bridges which span the streams down which the rainfall of central India runs its wasteful way to the sea. It was August; the monsoon was more than a month overdue, and had not yet broken over the great plateau with a vengeance. Engineers had long shaken their heads over the Ghorwara bridge, which dated back to a time when architects and contractors had little practical experience of the force of a river which rises forty feet in a night. As I looked at the flooded country through which the line to Sultanpur ran, I began to have doubts of our ever reaching that terminus, from which all ought to have been plain sailing to Bombay. It would have been wiser to take the other route.

I was a captain at that time, and was going home on sick leave after an attack of cholera. It had been a bad year, and I had lost more than one comrade in the sandy burial-ground of Allkot. The new route tempted me—it looked so short on the map compared with that by Calcutta and Point de Galle. But now I began to fear detention and reckoned up the number of days to the departure of the P. and O. steamer that I wanted to catch.

Sure enough, at the very next station to Sultanpur, I caught the word "Ghorwara" in a conversation that was going on between the station-master and the guard just outside the window of my carriage. Yes, four spans were gone, and now there was nothing for it but to wait at Sultanpur, until the Company might be able to organise arrangements for getting passengers and luggage across—three or four days at least.

The travelers' bungalow was not so bad, after all. The rains had washed away a twelve-month's accumulation of unconsidered garbage from the compound, which was further embellished by a delicate white veil of three-days-old grass, not to mention splashy pools, their margins garnished with frogs as yellow and as noisy as canary birds. The interior might certainly have been cleaner; but by the time I had tubbed and established myself in a crazy old Chinese chair in the verandah, I felt little disposed to grumble. Old Abhmed, the servant with me, was pretty certain to be able to do *something* in the way of dinner, and the luncheon-basket which O'Kelly's hospitality had stocked with a supply intended to meet the not very improbable contingency of a break-down, had put me in a position to await the result of his exertions with comparative equanimity. I had hardly yet regained my strength, and no lotus-eater, "stretched out beneath the pine," ever enjoyed his inaction more than I did as I lay at length on the shaky wicker-work, and delighted my weary eyes with the tissue of green and gold, which the rays of the declining sun were weaving with the young leaves of the tamarind-tree which shadowed the porch.

The road ran just outside the compound, and I remember watching with some interest a large horse, evidently ridden by a European, which came along at a sharp, level trot. It disappeared for an instant behind the tall edge of gaunt cactus, then the sound of the clattering hoofs turned to a quick thud as they left the metal and swung round through the gate with unslackened speed. The horse was reined up just in front of where I was sitting, and I saw that the visit was to me.

It is not often that one sees in India man and horse so well turned out. The horse was an Australian, a "waler," as we call them there—a big chestnut thoroughbred, with a coat like satin, and a head and tail of a Nedjd Arab. He seemed to be used to standing with the reins on his neck, for the rider dropped them as he pulled up, sitting for both on his saddle, with his knees stuck out in front and his hands in the pocket of his short flax-cloth jacket, with a perfect *sans gêne* which in any one else would have been considered to have a touch of swagger in it. But it was impossible to look at Marston's burly figure, with its grand chest and shoulders, or to listen to the frankly dominant tones of his cheery voice, without accepting his manner as the outcome of a thoroughly genial nature. The whole man was in harmony with himself; the perfection of his semi-sporting costume (he had just come from a meeting of stewards on the race-course), the silver gloss of bit and stirrup-irons, the elaborate curl of his heavy brown moustache—it was all part and parcel of a certain inbred completeness, which expressed itself spontaneously in all his belongings.

"Captain Hillyar? O'Kelly told me to look out for you. Well, you will have to make the best of it with us for a day or two. I hope your journey has not been a very fatiguing one. You look very far from well yet."

There is a right divine in natural superiority which makes its familiarity flattering. Just as a good-natured fifth-form fellow might speak to a youngster fresh from home, confident that his condescending notice cannot fail to be welcome. Marston's manner was more than taking—it took possession of you, placed you under his wing, and assured you that your welfare was in good hands. Strange to say, I felt only pleasure in his patronizing interest.

"A little done-up with the worry of getting from the station," I said. "I hoped to have got through straight."

"A day or two's rest will do you no harm. You will be in heaps of time for the mail. But instead of coming down for you with a carriage, I have come with but an apology. A friend has quartered a couple of babies upon us for the night. We want you to come and dine this evening, and then, to-morrow morning, you must come and stay as long as the river will help us to keep you."

Of course I said I was much obliged.

"That's all right. My wife will pick you up in the tonga on her way from the band. And now I must be off. Come up, you red brute!"

He gave the horse a friendly tap on the shoulder with the toe of his boot, without picking up his reins, and the beast was round and off like a shot. He could train his horses to do anything with next to no trouble, I have heard. Some men can.

CHAPTER II.

It was hardly dusk when Mrs. Marston turned her pair of grey Arab ponies into the compound. I had not expected her so early; but by good luck I was ready.

From nothing but my couple of minutes' talk with Marston, I had got an impression that his wife would be as perfect as the rest of his appointments. A failure in that item would have infallibly left on his manner and bearing some certain trace of non-success; his assurance would not have been complete had it not rested upon a conviction that his supreme triumph was in the central enterprise of his life.

Was it, I wondered at the first glance I gave to the little equipage, by some humorous design of making the beautiful creature I saw still more suggestive of a princess in a fairy-tale, that her husband had given her an ogre as an attendant? The native groom who went to the horses' heads was certainly one of the most uncouth specimens of humanity I ever chanced to behold. He was, I imagine, an Afgan—short, squat, bowlegged, with an enormous chest, and a head that might have belonged to a giant. His beetle brows, nose, and one cheek, were divided diagonally by a sword-cut that must have sliced his scull like a pumpkin, to judge from the scar it had left. The expression was not malign; the submissive good nature of a brute that hardly knows its own strength, or the surly surrender of a bear to its tamer—which is it? I can never think of Mrs. Marston without that grisly figure at her side.

She was only a girl, hardly one-and-twenty, I should think. Very beautiful, more so perhaps than any woman I had ever seen, but with a certain simplicity of grave girlishness in her look and bearing that struck me even more than her beauty. If she was shy, her shyness did not take the form of embarrassment. She was perfectly composed, and yet I do not think I ever knew any one get through the necessary formalities of greeting with so small an expenditure of words.

I hoped she had not left the band-stand earlier than usual on my account.

"Harold told me when to come," she said, as I took my place at her side.

She drove well, keeping her ponies up to their work, yet standing no nonsense. They had no blinkers and next to no harness, and were spirited little beasts enough. When one tried playfully to bite his comrade's ear off, she administered correction with great decision.

"Harold says that must be checked," she explained.

I was amused at her speaking of her husband by his Christian name. It seemed to place me at once among their familiars. But her manner was that of a person on duty, impersonally polite—no more.

"He told me you were coming to dinner," she said presently. "Are you coming to stay afterwards?"

I suppose she wanted to know, and took the shortest way to find out. It was direct, certainly.

"Colonel Marston was good enough to ask me to stay until I can get on. It will not inconvenience *you*, I hope."

"Oh, no."

She spoke with a little surprise, and then smiled—by a second thought, as it were. Her smile came doubtfully, as though in sharing an amusement so far with a stranger she were going a little beyond her limit. I think she understood that her question might not have seemed hospitable and wanted to efface the impression, for she began to talk.

"You have come from the north-west, haven't you?"

"Yes, from Allkot."

"Then is where they have had cholera so badly?"

"Yes; I have been ill with it, and am going home on sick leave."

She said no more for a minute. I thought she subsided into confusion, but no—the tone of her next question showed that she had been considering me from the new point of view my words supplied, and had decided that a certain relaxation of manner was permissable.

"Is it very bad to have?"

"Not so bad as to see other people have, perhaps."

"No? That is our house, by the little mosque."

We drew up under the porch, which was already beautiful with creepers, stephanotis and passion-flower, and Indian honeysuckle, and I followed her through large, cool rooms, exquisitely fresh and fragrant, to the verands on the other side. Then I saw that we were on the high bank of a river, across which one looked over the great plain, already grey and indistinct in the twilight.

Chairs had been placed outside on a carpet spread almost on the edge of the sandy cliff, below which the river spread wide in flood. She did not pause in the verandah, but took me straight out, giving an order to a servant as she did so.

"Harold said you were to lie down in a long chair until he came," she said, and I thought I could perceive in her tone the satisfaction of a person who has found a clue to a puzzle. "And you were to drink a glass of sherry. They will bring it in a moment."

There was something so simple in the literal way in which she acted up to her *consigne* that I felt, and I dare say looked, a little amused. It was like being taken in charge.

"He will not be long," she said, deprecatingly, as I obediently took the chair and the attitude imposed on me. It was fortunate that I have no prejudice against a certain type of person in which I